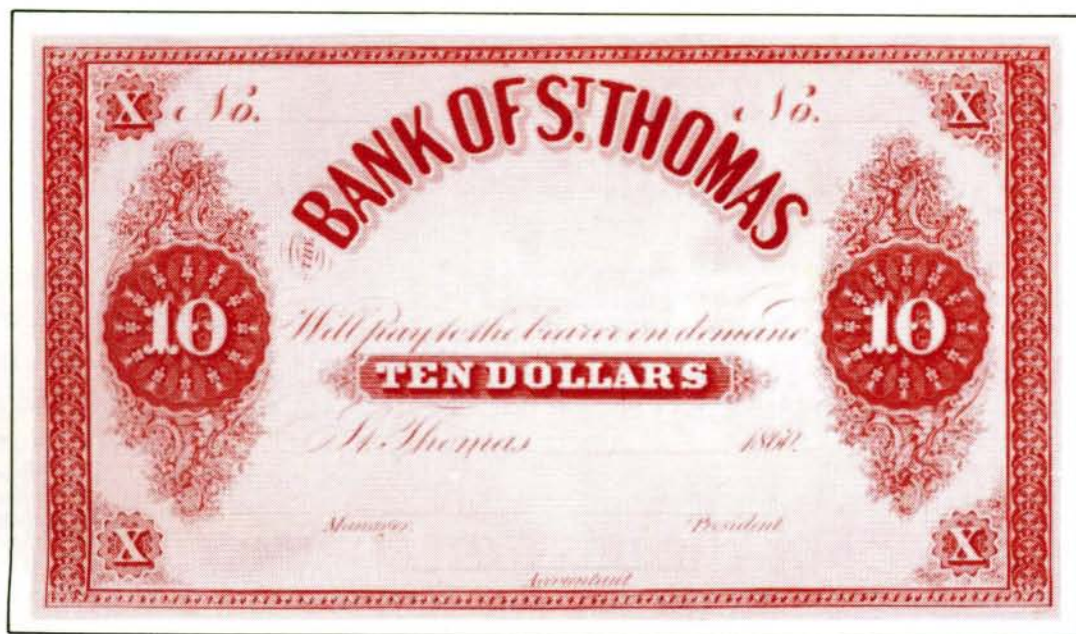


International Bank Note Society Journal



Volume 22, No. 1, 1983

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I.B.N.S. JOURNAL, Volume 22, No. 1, 1983

EDITOR

Ted Uhl

P.O. Box 1444, Auburndale, Florida 33823

Editor's Galley

About The Cover Photo

The cover note is a 10 Dollar uniface Proof of the Bank of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Listed as PICK 14A, the note was recently purchased by me and is the second of this type that I have owned. I have seen no others. Dated 1860, the note is printed on thin proof paper and the color is rust orange on white.

Member P.J. Rader writes on Volume 21-4: "I think the new cover is extremely attractive and has enhanced the publication. Congrats . . . I also enjoyed both: David Atterton, Han-Satsu and Gene Hessler, U.S. Paper Money . . . the articles were tops and my thanks to them for sharing their knowledge."

New Member, Kent Phillips asks about the current technology of "note restoration", cleaning, etc. He states that he has restored a number of notes in terrible condition. He would like to learn more about this subject and invites inquiries. Kent can be reached at 4231 Rhodes Ave., New Boston, Ohio 45662.

Jim Fugate's alphabetical cross-index of the Smith and Matravers "Chinese Banknotes" publication appearing in the current edition of our newsletter (#83-1) is a welcome aid. My copy has already been integrated into that publication. Thanks to Jim and newsletter editor, Clyde Reedy, we no longer need to skim through the entire publication to catalog a single item.

A new publication "A History of Banking in Arizona," by Larry Schweikart, is now available to the public. The book is 6x9 inches and has 250 pages.

Larry Schweikart traces the history of banking in Arizona from those early days up to the present era of computerized tellers. Banking is shown to have played an integral part in financing commercial endeavors on the frontier and the author's access to many

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President's Column

Member-to-member. Sharing information, writing articles, trading back and forth. That's what a lot of IBNS means to many of our members. But more recently I've been greatly disturbed by the growing trouble in the movement of notes back and forth from country to country.

It seems that, for reasons unknown, it's getting harder to mail things into or out of various places, and the trend indicates even worse conditions are coming. There have been more complaints about non-receipt of mail from members, and from what I've seen there is an underlying set of circumstances common to just about all such occurrences.

Customs declarations may cause pack-

ages to be delayed for months, sometimes permanently impounded and, of course, pilferage is a universal problem even with registered packages; especially those going overseas where insurance often cannot cover but a small fraction of the true value of what was sent. Once a problem does set in it is exacerbated by charges and counter-charges and the scene can and does get rather ugly.

If complaints are sent in to IBNS officers, letters are promptly written in an effort to overcome the difficulties in a friendly manner and to everyone's mutual satisfaction. If this does not work, stronger action is

(continued on page 23)

WORLD WAR II

United Kingdom Prisoner of War Money

by John Glynn

THE approach to World War II started in March 1933, when the German election gave Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party a majority party. Hitler's new government became known as the Third Reich. The new government's first act was to suspend the Weimar Constitution which governed Germany since 1919 and started a totalitarian state with Hitler as dictator.

In 1938, Hitler began his march to conquer Europe when he annexed Austria in a bloodless coup. Immediately thereafter he began demanding the cessation of areas that were inhabited by people of German origin. This meant that the next target for Germany was Czechoslovakia. In March 1939, Germany occupied Czechoslovakia proclaiming it an integral part of the propaganda campaign against her. Great Britain and France, both allies of Poland, promptly warned Germany that they were pledged to come to Poland's aid in the event of an attack.

Hitler, the supreme opportunist, was prepared to take Poland by military force. He knew that Great Britain and France were poorly prepared for war. On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland; two days later Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister broadcasted to the nation that Great Britain and France declared war on Nazi Germany. By October it was feared that Germany would try and invade the United Kingdom (the United Kingdom is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales, North Ireland and a number of small islands off its coastline). The government therefore encouraged the people to prepare for the invasion, which never came, by strengthening its shore lines.

In June 1940, Benito Mussolini, the Italian Dictator declared war on Great Britain. Later, the Italian army entered the North African Campaign against the British. In early 1941, the British army defeated the Italian army in Egypt, Libya and Cyrenoca. By the end of December of the same year, the British army had captured over 130,000 Italian prisoners of war, which were later transported back to Great Britain.

Prisoners of war arriving in the United Kingdom would first go to one of the nine interrogation centers to be screened for information which would be considered useful to the war. They would be given a prison

uniform with distinct markings, an identity card and a prisoner of war number which would be reported to the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. All personal effects would be collected except letters, photographs and pay books. The prisoners would then be assigned to one of the prisoner of war camps for at least the duration of the war.

The first prisoners of war to arrive in Great Britain were the crews of the German submarines U27 and U29, which were captured in October 1939. They were assigned to Prisoner of War Camp Number 1 (Grizedale Hall, Westmoreland) for officers and Camp Number 2 (Glenn Mill, Lancashire) for enlisted men. Camp Number 1 was taken over by the War Office in early 1940. It was located in the lake district and was known as a holiday home. Prior to the war people would go there to get away from city life. It became a very expensive camp and was called the "U Boat Hotel". It cost the government £50.00 (then approximately 200 American dollars) a day to keep twenty one prisoner of war officers in a camp designed to hold two hundred prisoners. Between 1940 and 1943 a total of seventy prisoner of war camps were established throughout the United Kingdom (see Appendix A for camp listings).

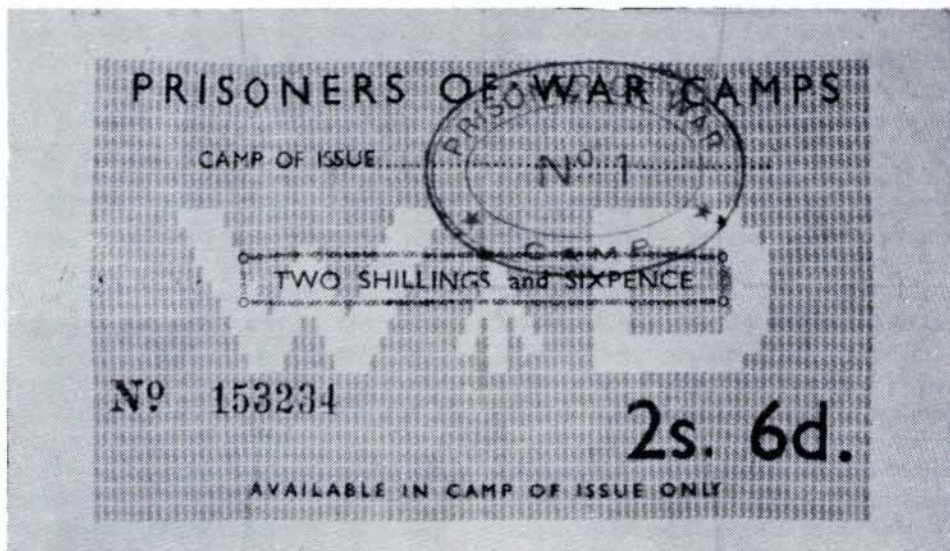
As the war continued, the number of

prisoners taken in the North African campaign caused a great problem of internment. Great Britain needed the help of her commonwealth partners and therefore requested Canada to take a number of these prisoners. The Canadian Government agreed and approximately 3,000 were transported to Canada in the latter part of 1940 and at various intervals during the war. When the war ended the prisoners were returned to Great Britain for repatriation back to their homeland.

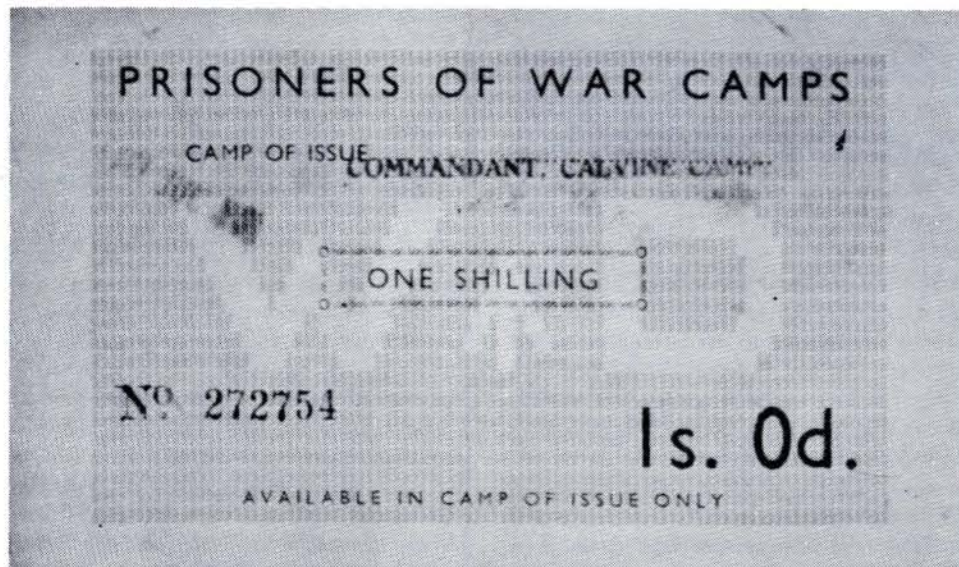
As the need arose, more prisoner of war camps were set up throughout the United Kingdom wherever suitable facilities were found. Race tracks and dog tracks which were closed during the war became suitable. Golf courses, farm camps and teacher's training colleges were brought into use. Disused military barracks and nissen (quonsit) huts were erected on wasteland to cope with the large quantities of Axis prisoners brought in from North Africa and Europe.

In 1943 the prisoner of war camps were reorganized with the closure of some small camps and the establishment of some larger ones. Many of the present camps were renumbered according to their location (see Appendix B for additional camps) and these remained in operation until the end of 1946. In February 1947, the camps were once

(continued on next page)



This token money was used in Grizedale Hall Camp which accommodated 300 officers and 50 enlisted men. An oval shape overstamp is used to identify the camp.



Camp Calvine (No. 66) in Perthshire, Scotland. The camp held 750 enlisted men.

again reorganized. Some were renumbered (see Appendix C for change in camp numbers) while others closed when they became empty of prisoners due to repatriation.

In accordance with Article 91 of the Geneva Convention of 1929, every prisoner of war is entitled to try his hand at escaping. It is not considered a crime. If he succeeds, good luck; if, however, he fails he could receive a maximum of thirty days in the cooler.

The first few years of the war very few German prisoners tried to escape. They were so sure that the German invasion of Great Britain would come soon. They would sit back secure in the knowledge that release was virtually at hand. As the new German prisoners of war captured in Europe arrived in the prison camps, they confirmed that Germany would not after all be invading Great Britain. With this new information escape plans were put back into circulation.

The Geneva Convention of 1929, governing the condition and treatment of prisoners of war, also required that officers and persons of equivalent status shall receive from the detaining powers, the same pay scale prevailing in their own branch of service, provided this does not exceed the pay of armies of the countries which they serve. A fixed rate of exchange by the belligerents shall be agreed and applied to all payments. The agreed rate of exchange was the British Pound Sterling — equal to fifteen German reichmarks and seventy two Italian lira.

The first prisoner of war money authorized by the War Office was issued in 1941 and was available in disc form in values of

half pence ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.), one pence (1d.) and six pence (6d.). In 1943 a series of paper money was issued in denominations of three pence (3d.), blue; one shilling (1s), red; two shillings six pence (2s 6d.), lilac; five shillings (5s), brown and ten shillings (10s), yellow. At the same time the six pence in disc form was withdrawn from circulation and replaced with a paper six pence (6d.), green. No other form of money could be used in the camp.

The paper money was all identical in size and design. The front side of the note has a colored background consisting of ornaments with portions blank. It illustrates the letters W D which stand for War Department. All notes have serial numbers. The only one with a prefix letter (A) is the three pence. All printing is in black on unwatermarked paper.

The paper money was printed by His Majesty's Stationary Office (H.M.S.O.). The numbering system was supplied to H.M.S.O. by Letherby and Company. They furnished the numbering barrels, style 125, and were transferred on the paper money by a hand numbering machine by H.M.S.O.

Prisoner of war money was supplied by the army paymaster. The camp commander would complete a requisition form (see Appendix D) requesting the amount of camp money and in which denomination. The higher values (2s 6d. 5s and 10s) were mainly used by officer's camps.

Upon receipt of the supply of prison money from the paymaster (with the exception of the half pence and one pence disc), the camp commander would have the name of the camp or camp number inserted in the space provided for in the upper left hand corner of the note. This would be done by a rubber stamp using mauve color.

The date the camp commander received the money would appear in one of the eight circles on the back of the notes. Every three months all paper money would be withdrawn from circulation and restamped with the current date in the appropriate circle. The previous endorsement would be cancelled, the money would then be reissued. When all eight circles were cancelled the money would be considered worthless; therefore, it would be withdrawn from circulation permanently.

If a prisoner were transferred to another prisoner of war camp, he could not take the camp money with him. They were not transferable, nor were they convertible. The prisoners were required to spend the money at the camp before being transferred or it became worthless should he take it with him. Also, any camp money which was confiscated for any reason would be turned over to the camp commander who would arrange to have the money circulated in the ordinary way.

The camp money which was payment in lieu of legal tender currency was called camp token money. It was received for jobs done on working parties, permanent staff allowances and advance against credit. A certain portion of wages were paid to the prisoners on a weekly or monthly basis.

Each prison camp was required to maintain several separate account books dealing with prisoner of war token money. Upon receipt of an issue of camp money from the paymaster, an account book (P.W.B.8) showing credit the face value and the number of values in each denomination. The token money account book was also kept, showing the face value of each payment made and the value in token money it was in. In addition, a token money issue and withdrawal book was kept along with separate prisoner of war camp account records indicating the transaction and how the token money was issued and in what denomination. Pay records were also kept for each inmate at the camp. When a prisoner was transferred, his pay record would go along with him.

Almost all prisoners received packages from families in Italy and Germany, as well as the International Red Cross. Those receiving money in German reichmarks or Italian lira would convert it into English currency and have it recorded in their pay records. On Christmas 1944, the government of Nazi Germany, as a propaganda move, gave through the German Red Cross a cash value equivalent to one English pound to each German prisoner of war held in the United Kingdom. One pound sterling was considered, in those days, as a lot of money which could purchase as much as

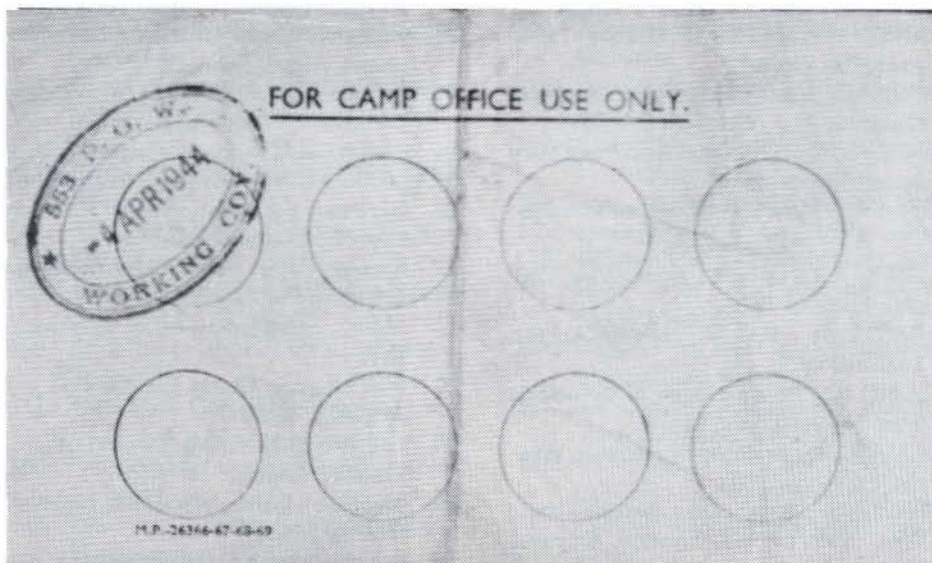
two hundred cigarettes. The War Department arranged for the prisoners to spend some of the money at the camp canteens after the new year.

The Geneva Convention of 1929 also stated that prisoners of war should be repatriated in accordance with the terms of the armistice agreement. This did not mean that freedom came immediately after the shooting had stopped. Many nations like Great Britain retained their prisoners several years after the war. Many German prisoners had to be re-educated before returning home, especially the young prisoners whose only view in life was that of Nazism. Prisoners who had been educated by the Nazi regime and those who had supported it were segregated and re-educated to rid them of the old image and belief of Hitler's Nationalist Socialist ideology. They would then be repatriated to help in building a new Germany. Repatriation in the United Kingdom began in 1946 and it took two years to complete.

After the successful destruction of the Axis forces in North Africa, the British Eighth Army and the American Seventh Army invaded Sicily and Southern Italy in July 1943. The invasion took five weeks and the defeat of the Italian army brought down Mussolini and his fascist regime. Although there still remained a large German force in Italy, the new government under the leadership of Marshall Pietro Badoglio surrendered to the allied forces and re-entered the war on the side of the allies.

This turn of events did not mean that the Italian prisoners of war held by the allied forces were set free. They were not, in fact, they remained prisoners until after the end of the war.

In the United Kingdom repatriation of



Back side of note from Camp 653 showing the date the money was received at the camp in one of the eight circles.

Italian prisoners of war had begun after the 1945 harvest. The prisoners were considered engaged in work of the highest priority for which suitable labor was not available. 118,000 Italian and 207,000 German prisoners of war filled in for farm workers due to the shortage of about 500,000 farmers.

The farmers did not pay the prisoners for the work they did. They paid the government an agreed fee for their labor. The government in turn arranged with the War Department to pay the prisoners with camp token money.

The prisoners would receive a minimum wage of two to three pence per hour. The rate of pay was fixed by the Agricultural Wage Board. The prisoners would receive a total of six pence to one shilling per day in camp token money. The balance would be

put into their account and upon their release they would be paid in German or Italian currency when they arrived back into their homeland.

In the latter part of 1946, the security for prisoners of war became relaxed. Prisoners were allowed to leave the camps provided they remained in a five mile radius. Half their money would be paid in English currency while the other half was paid in camp token money.

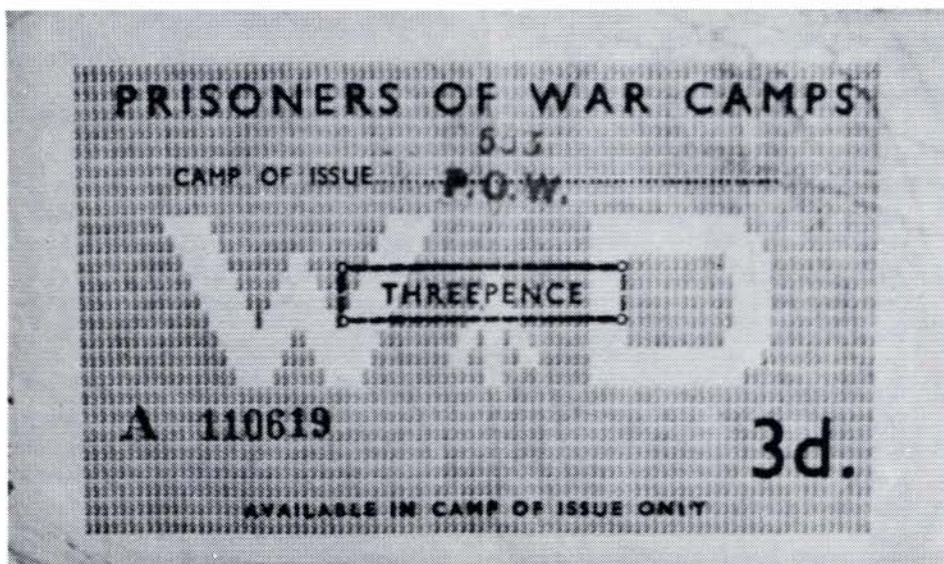
At the end of the war the German reichmark was considered worthless by the three allied powers (United States, France and Great Britain). It was, however, not replaced until June 20, 1948 by a new currency called "Deutschmark". Anyone holding the old currency could exchange 40 reichmarks for 40 deutschmarks. Anyone with more than 40 reichmarks could exchange 100 old marks for 6.5 new marks. The German prisoners of war in the United Kingdom who had more than 40 reichmarks found his money devalued by six percent when repatriated back to Germany.,

Repatriation did not mean all prisoners of war were returned to their homeland. Some prisoners liked the British way of life so well that when given the opportunity they chose to remain in Great Britain. After nine years the United Kingdom became free of all its prisoners of war.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my thanks to Angus Bruce and Ernest Quarmby for their assistance and sharing information from their own collection.

I am also grateful for the help and support from these various institutions:



3d is the only note with a prefix letter. Camp of issue is No. 653 (Old Windmill Camp, Blackthorn, Oxfordshire).

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APPENDIX A PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS LOCATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1940-1943

CAMP

NUMBER

LOCATION

1. Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Westmoreland
2. *Glen Mill Camp, Oldham, Lancashire
4. *Rushyford Camp, Rushyford, Ferryhill, Durham
7. Winter Quarters Camp, Ascot, Berkshire
8. *Warth Mills Camp, Bury, Lancashire
9. Kempton Park Racecourse Camp, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex
11. Trent Park Camp, Barnet, London
12. *Donaldson's School Camp, West Coates, Edinburgh, Scotland
13. *The Hayes Camp, Swanwick, Derbyshire
14. *No. 14 Camp, Holywood, Belfast, Northern Ireland
15. *Shap Wells Hotel Camp, Shap Penrith, Cumberland
16. *Flaxley Green Camp, Flaxley Green, Rugeley, Staffordshire
17. Lodge Moor Camp, Lodge Moor, Sheffield, Yorkshire
18. Featherstone Park Camp, Featherstone Park, Haltwhistle, Northumberland
19. Happendon Camp, Douglas, Lanark, Scotland
21. Comrie Camp, Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland
22. Bourton Camp, Bourton-on-the-Hill,

- Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
24. *Knapdale Camp, Knapdale, Lochgilphead, Argyll, Scotland
25. Lodge Farm Camp, Farncombe Down, Lambourn, Newbury, Berkshire
26. Barton Field Camp, Ely, Cambridgeshire
27. Ledbury Camp, Ledbury, Herefordshire
28. *Garendon Park Camp, Garendon Park, Loughborough, Leicestershire
29. Royston Camp, Royston, Hertfordshire
31. Ettington Park Camp, Newbold-on-Stour, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire
32. *Plas Llwynon Camp, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey, Wales
33. *Old Windmills Camp, Blackthorn, Bicester, Oxford
34. *Warebank Camp, Warebank, Kirkwall, Orkney Island
35. Boughton Park Camp, Boughton, Nuneaton, Northampton
36. Hartwell Dog Track Camp, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
37. Sudeley Castle Camp, Winchcombe, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
38. Pool Park Camp, Ruthin, Denbighshire
39. Castle Camp, Maxstoke, Coleshill, Warwickshire
40. Somerhill Camp, Somerhill, Tunbridge, Kent
41. Ganger Camp, Romsey, Hampshire
42. Exhibition Field Camp, Holsworthy, Devon
43. Harecourt Hill Camp, North Hinksey, Berkshire
44. Haswell House Camp, Goathurst, Bridgewater, Somerset
45. Trumpington Camp, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire
46. Kingsfold Camp, Billingshurst, West Sussex
47. Motcombe Park Camp, Shaftesbury, Dorset
48. Greenfield Farm Camp, Presteigne, Radnor
49. Harrington Camp, Market Harborough, Leicestershire
50. Garswood Park Camp, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wigan, Lancashire
51. Allington Camp, Grantham, Lincolnshire
52. Nether Headon Camp, Retford, Nottinghamshire
53. Sandbeds Camp, Brayton, Selby, Yorkshire
54. Longbridge Camp, Hampton, Lovett, Droitwich, Worcestershire
55. Shalston Camp, Shalston, Buckinghamshire
56. Botesdale Camp, Botesdale, Diss, Norfolk
57. Merrow Downs Camp, Guildford, Surrey
58. Belper Camp, Belper, Derbyshire

59. Sawtry Camp, Sawtry, Huntingdon
60. *Rockworks Camp, Rockworks, Kirkwall, Orkney Island
61. Wynolls Hill Camp, Broadwell, Coleford, Gloucestershire
62. The Moor Camp, Thankerton, Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland
63. Balhary Estate Camp, Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland
64. Castle Rankine Camp, Denny, Shropshire, Scotland
65. Setley Plain Camp, Setley Plain, Brockenhurst, Hampshire
66. Calvine Camp, Blair Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland
67. *Rothes Camp, c/o Supt. Police, Rothes, Scotland
68. Halmuir Farm Camp, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
69. Darras Hall Camp, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumbria
70. Henllan Bridge Camp, Henllan, Llandysul, Cardigan, Wales
71. Sherriffhales Camp, Sherriffhales, Shifnal, Shropshire
72. Duck's Cross Camp, Colmworth, Bedfordshire
73. Storwood Camp, Melbourne, Yorkshire
74. Racecourse Camp, Tarporley, Cheshire
75. Northern Hill Camp, Laurencekirk, Kincardine, Scotland
76. Merry Thought Camp, Calthwaite, Penrith, Cumberland
77. Aunsmuir Camp, Ladybank, Fife, Scotland
78. High Garrett Camp, Braintree, Essex

* Indicates camps which closed or renumbered in 1943 and used money in disc form only. The rest of the camps remained operational until about 1947 and used money in paper and disc form.

APPENDIX B PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS ESTABLISHED IN 1943

This list of prisoner of war camps was established in 1943. Some camps listed in the 1940 list (Appendix A) were renumbered. Currency used in the following camps were the paper money tokens as well as the disc form tokens.

CAMP

NUMBER

LOCATION

2. Toft Hall Camp, Knutsford, Cheshire
4. *Gilling Camp, Richmond, Yorkshire
6. *Long Marston Camp, Long Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire
8. *Mile House Camp, Oswestry, Shropshire
12. *Elmfield Camp, Gilford, Portadown, Northern Ireland

13. *Shap Fells Hotel Camp, Shap, Penrith
14. *Bun Camp, Doonfoot, Ayr, Scotland
15. *Donaldson's School Camp, West Coates, Edinburgh, Scotland (previous Camp No. 12)
16. Gosford Camp, Aberlady, Longniddry, E. Lothian, Scotland
23. *The Marchant Camp, Devizes, Wiltshire
24. Military Hospital, Knutsford, Cheshire
28. Knighthorpe Cam, Loughborough, Leicestershire
32. Scrubbs Lane Camp, Wormwood Scrubbs, Shepherd's Bush, London, W12
33. Shorncliffe Camp, Folkestone, Kent
60. *Huddersfield Camp, Huddersfield, Bradford Yorkshire
67. Sandyhillock Camp, Craigellachie, Banffshire, Scotland
79. Moorby Camp, Moorby, Revesby, Boston, Linsey, Lincolnshire
80. Horbling Camp, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
81. Pingley Farm Camp, Brigg, Lincolnshire
82. Hempton Green Camp, Fakenham, Norfolk
83. *Eden Camp, Olden Malton, Yorkshire
84. Sheet Camp, Ludlow, Shropshire
85. Victoria Camp, Mildenhall, Bury St. Edmunds, West Suffolk
86. *Woodchurch Camp, Ashford, Kent
87. Byfield Camp, Rugby, Warwickshire
88. Mortimer Camp, Mortimer, Reading, Berkshire
89. Easton Grey Camp, Malmesbury, Wiltshire
90. Friday Bridge Camp, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire
91. *Post Hill Camp, Farnley, Leeds, Yorkshire
92. Bampton Road Camp, Tiverton, Devonshire
93. *Oaklands Emergency Hospital, Cockten Hill, Bishop, Auckland, Durham
94. Gaulby Road Camp, Billesdon, Leicestershire
95. Batford Camp, Harpenden, Hertfordshire
96. Wolseley Road Camp, Rugeley, Staffordshire
97. Birdingbury Camp, Bourton, Rugby, Warwickshire
98. *Little Addington Camp, Little Addington, Kettering, Northamptonshire
99. The Military Hospital, Shugborough Park, Great Haywood, Staffordshire
100. St. Martin's Camp, St. Martin's, Oswestry, Shropshire
101. Glandulas Camp, Newton, Montgomery
102. Llanddarog Camp, Llanddarog, Carmarthen, Wales
103. Moota Camp, Cockermouth, Cumberland
- land
104. Beela River Camp, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland
105. *Colinton Camp, Edinburgh, Scotland
106. Stamford Camp, Stamford, Lincolnshire
107. Penleigh Camp, Wookey Hole, Wells, Somerset
108. Thirkleby Camp, Thirkleby, Thirsk, Yorkshire
109. Brahan Castle Camp, Dingwall, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland
110. Stuartfield Camp, Mintlaw, Aberdeen Scotland
111. Deer Park Camp, Monymusk, Aberdeen, Scotland
112. *Kingendengh Camp, Mauchline, Ayr, Scotland
113. Holm Park Camp, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland
114. Eden Vale Camp, Westbury, Wiltshire
115. White Cross Camp, St. Columb Major, Cornwall
116. Mill Lane Camp, Hatfield Heath, Bishop Stortford, Essex
117. Walderslade Camp, Chatham, Kent
118. Mardy Camp, Mardy, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales
119. *Pabo Hall Camp, Llandudno Junction, Caernarvon, Wales
120. Sunlaws Camp, Kelso, Roxburgh, Scotland
121. *Racecourse Camp, Ripon, Yorkshire
122. *Rayner's Lane Camp, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex
123. Dalmahoy Camp, Lirknewton, Midlothian, Scotland
124. *Wapley Camp, Yate, Bristol, Gloucestershire
125. Newland House Camp, Tooting Bec Commons, London S.W. 17
126. *Mellands Camp, Gorton, Manchester, Lancashire
127. *Potters Hill Camp, High Green, Sheffield, Yorkshire
128. *Meesden Camp, Meesden, Buntingford, Hertfordshire
129. Ashford Lodge Camp, Halstead, Essex
130. *West Fen Militia Camp, Ely, Cambridge
131. *Uplands Camp, Diss, Norfolk
132. *Kimberley Park Camp, Kimberley, Norfolk
134. *Loxley Hall Camp, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire
135. Stanbury House Camp, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire
136. *High Hall Camp, Bishop Bourton, Beverly, Yorkshire
137. Hazledene Camp, Elbourton, Plymouth, Devon
138. The Rectory Camp, Bassingham, Kesteven, Lincolnshire
139. Wolviston Hall Camp, Wolviston, Durham
140. Racecourse Camp, Warwick, Warwickshire
141. Beeson House Camp, St. Neots, Huntingdon
143. *Carlton Hall Camp, Carlton, Worksop, Nottingham
144. *Ruskin Camp, Kew, Richmond, Surrey
145. Normanhurst Camp, Battle, Sussex
146. *Newton Camp, Preston, Lancashire
147. *Boar's Head Camp, Walgherton, Nantwich, Cheshire
148. *Castlethorpe Hall Camp, Castlethorpe, Lindsey, Lincolnshire
151. *Halfpenny Green Camp, Halfpenny Green, Wolverhampton
152. *Old Liberal Club Camp, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leicestershire
153. Fulney Park Camp, Spalding, Lincolnshire
154. Minister of Works Camp, Swanscombe, Dartford, Kent
155. *Hornby Hall Camp, Penrith, Cumberland
156. *The Heath Camp, Wellington, Kesteven, Lincolnshire
157. Burton Camp, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
159. *Butterwick Camp, Butterwick, Yorkshire
160. The Military Hospital, Lydiard Park, Purton, Swindon, Wiltshire
161. *Grangefield Camp, Belfast, Northern Ireland
162. Military Hospital, Naburn, Yorkshire
164. *Weston Lane Camp, Otley, Yorkshire
165. *Kirkwell Camp, Kirkwell, Orkney Island
166. Wallaton Park Camp, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire
167. Shady Lane Camp, Stoughton, Leicestershire
168. *Brookmill Camp, Kirkham, Preston, Lancashire
169. *Tollerton Camp, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire
170. *Weelsby Camp, Grimsby, Lincolnshire
171. Bungay Base Camp, Bungay, Beccles, E. Suffolk
172. *Holywood Camp, Holywood, Belfast, Northern Ireland
173. *Rafport Camp, Belfast, Northern Ireland
174. Norton Camp, Cuckney, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
175. Flaxley Green Camp, Rugeley, Staffordshire
176. *Glen Mills Camp, Oldham, Lancashire (previously Camp No. 2)
177. Warth Mills Camp, Bury, Lancashire
178. *Ure Bank Camp, Ripon, Yorkshire
179. *The Hayes Camp, Ripley, Derbyshire

(continued on next page)

180. *Trumpington Camp, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire
181. *Carburton Camp, Carburton, Worksop, Nottingham
182. *Barony Camp, Dunfries, Scotland
183. *Quorm Camp, Quorm, Loughborough, Leicestershire
184. Llanmartin Camp, Magor, Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales
185. Springhill Lodge Camp, Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
186. Barechurch Hall Camp, Colchester, Essex
188. *Johnstone Castle Camp, Johnstone, Renfrew, Scotland
189. *Dunham Park Camp, Altrincham, Cheshire
191. *Crewe Hall Camp, Crew, Cheshire
192. *Adderley Hall Camp, Adderley, Salop, Shropshire
193. *Madeley Tile Works Camp, Madeley, Staffordshire
194. Council House Camp, Penkridge, Staffordshire
195. *Merevale Hall Camp, Atherstone, Warwickshire
196. Arbury Hall Camp, Nuneaton, Warwickshire
197. *The Mount Camp, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Wales
198. *Island Farm Camp, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Wales
199. *Yatrad Camp, Carmarthen, Carmarthen, Wales
200. *Llanover Park Camp, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales
202. *M.U. R.A.F. Camp, Long Parish, Hampshire
230. Stuckenduff Camp, Shandon, Helensburgh, Dunbarton, Scotland
231. *Military Hospital, Redgrave Park, Diss, Norfolk
232. Military Hospital, Northwick Park, Blockley, Gloucestershire
233. *Summer House Camp, Ravensbourne, Bromley, Kent
234. *Military Hospital, Talgarth, Brecon, Brecknock
235. *Gorhambury Park Camp, Hemel Hempstead, St. Albans, Hertfordshire
236. *White House Camp, Church Hill, Loughton, Essex
237. Co-ed Bell Camp, Chislehurst, Kent
238. Brook house Camp, Ardingly, Haywards Heath, E. Sussex
239. Weston Acres Camp, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey
240. Shrewsbury Camp, Shrewsbury, Salop
242. *Cowden Camp, Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland
243. *Amisfield Camp, Haddington, E. Lothian, Scotland
244. *Butcher Hill Camp, Leeds, Yorkshire
245. *Weston Lane Camp, Otley, Yorkshire
246. *Working Mens Club Camp, Nettlebed, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire
247. Ure Bank Camp, Ripon, Yorkshire
248. *New Drill Hall Camp, Clay Cross, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
249. Carburton Camp, Carburton, Worksop, Nottinghamshire
250. *Old Malton Camp, Malton, Yorkshire
251. East Cams Camp, Porchester, Fareham, Hampshire
252. Military Hospital, Abergwill, Carmarthen, Wales
253. Mousehold Heath Camp, Norwich, Norfolk
254. *Sutton Bridge Camp, Holbeach, Holland, Lincolnshire
255. *R.A.F. Camp, Snettisham, King's Lynn, Norfolk
256. Wellington House Camp, Market Rasen, Lindsey, Lincolnshire
257. Pennygillam Camp, Launceston, Cornwall
258. *R.A.F. Camp, Seething, Bungay, Norfolk
259. Weekley Camp, Kettering, Northants
260. Hardwick House Camp, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
261. *Amphill Camp, Amphill, Bedford, Bedfordshire
262. R.A.F. Camp, Langar, Barnstone, Nottinghamshire
263. Leckhampton Court Camp, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
264. *Welton House Camp, Welton, Brough, Yorkshire
265. *Park Farm Camp, Thorney, Peterborough, Northants
266. Huttet Camp, Langdon Hills, Laindon, Essex
267. *Mereworth Castle Camp, Mereworth, Waterinbury, Kent
268. Norduck Farm Camp, Aston Abbots, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
269. *Mension Potton Camp, Potton, Sandy, Bedfordshire
270. Luton Airport Camp, Luton, Bedfordshire
271. *R.A.F. Camp, Attleborough, Norfolk
272. *Davenport House Camp, Worfield, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
273. *Flixton Airfield, Flixton, Bungay, E. Suffolk
274. *Minister of Works Camp, Hatch End, Middlesex
275. *Topsite Camp, Thames Ditton, Surrey
276. *Dymond's Farm Camp, Clyst Houlton, Exeter, Devon
277. *Fladbury Golf Course Camp, Fladbury, Worcestershire
278. War Department Camp, Clapham, Bedfordshire
279. Militia Camp, Yaxley, Peterborough, Northampton
280. North Lynn Farm Camp, King's Lynn, Norfolk
281. *Aldborough Camp, Aldborough, Norwich, Norfolk
282. *Brissendean Green Camp, Ashford, Kent
283. War Department Camp, Ledsham, Wirral, Cheshire
284. *Swanbridge Camp, Penarth, Glamorgan, Wales
285. *Hawkstone Park Camp, Weston, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
286. *Romford Camp, Romford, Essex
287. *Perdiswell Hall, Worcester, Worcestershire
288. *Hartforth Grange Camp, Gilling West, Richmond, Yorkshire
289. Lijard House Camp, Lydiard Millicent, Swindon, Wiltshire
290. *South Lane Camp, Barrow's Green, Widnes, Lancashire
291. *Kitty Brewster Farm Camp, Blyth, Northumberland
292. *Weelsby Camp, Grimsby, Lincolnshire
293. Carronbridge Camp, Carronbridge, Dunfries, Scotland
294. Fisher's Camp, Thedden Grange, Hampshire
295. Cattistock Camp, Cattistock, Dorchester, Dorset
296. *Racecourse Camp, Doncaster, Yorkshire
297. *The Hayes Camp, Ripley, Derbyshire
298. The Barony Camp, Dumfries, Scotland
300. Wilton Park Camp, Beaconfield, Buckinghamshire
402. *Lopscombe Corner Camp, Salisbury, Wiltshire
403. *Brockley Camp, Brockley, Bristol, Somerset
404. *Ivybridge Camp, Ivybridge, Devonshire
405. *Barwick House Camp, Barwick, Yeovil, Somerset
406. *Scarnecross Camp, Launceston, Cornwall
407. *Usselby Camp, Market Rasen, Lindsey, Lincolnshire
408. *Penclawdd Camp, Penclawdd, Galmorgan, Wales
409. *Wolterton Camp, Aylsham, Norfolk
410. *Le Marchant Camp, Devizes, Wiltshire
411. The Wynches Camp, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire
412. Langdon Barracks Camp, Dover, Kent
613. *Tollerton Hall Camp, Tollerton, Plumtree, Nottinghamshire
614. Stoneham Camp, Eastleigh, Hampshire
625. *Location Unknown
631. *Stadium Camp, Catterick, Yorkshire
632. Old Windmills Camp, Arncot, Bicester, Oxfordshire
633. *Boughton Camp, Newark-on-Trent,

- Nottinghamshire
634. *Weston-On-Trent Camp, Weston-on-Trent, Derby Derbyshire
651. "N" Camp South, Donnington, Wellington, Shropshire
652. Magazine Camp, Didcot, Berkshire
653. Old Windmill Camp, Blackthorn, Bicester, Oxfordshire
654. *Bridging Camp, Wouldham, Chatham, Kent
655. *No. 4 POW Transit Camp, Purfleet, Essex
657. *No. 9 Tented Camp, Arncot, Oxon
658. *Barn House Farm Camp, Shiley, Horsham, Sussex
659. *"S" Camp, Donnington, Wellington, Shropshire
660. Patterson Camp, Thornliebank, Glasgow, Scotland
661. *Eynsham Park Camp, Eynsham, Witney, Oxfordshire
662. *Stadium Camp, Catterick, Yorkshire
663. *Park House Camp "A", Shipton Bellinger, Tidworth, Hampshire
665. *Cross Keys Camp, North Fitzwarren, Taunton, Somerset
666. *Stoberry Park Camp, Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset
667. *Byrness Camp, Redeshale, Otterburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland
668. Alwal Barracks Camp, North Tidworth, Hampshire
669. *Cruwys Camp, Cruwys, Tiverton, Devonshire
670. *Shaftesbury Camp, Covercourt, Harwich, Essex
671. *Fargo Camp, Larkhill, Salisbury, Wiltshire
672. *Popham Camp, Popham, Micheldever, Winchester, Wiltshire
673. *Bridestowe Camp, Bridestowe, Okehampton, Devonshire
674. *Consols Mine Camp, Par, Cornwall
675. *Hiltingbury Road Camp, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire
676. Puckridge Camp, Aldershot, Eastleigh, Hampshire
677. New Inn Camp, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Wales
678. Fort Crosby Camp, Hightown, Liverpool, Lancashire
679. 083 O.S.D. Camp, Shrewsbury, Shropshire
680. Harwich Transit Camp, Harwich, Essex
681. *Kempton Park Racecourse Camp, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex
682. *Holywood Camp, Holywood, Belfast, Northern Ireland
683. E. 30 Camp, Arncot Depot, Bicester, Oxfordshire
684. *Mitcham Park Camp, Burnham, Buckinghamshire

685. No. 3 Camp, Long Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire
686. 686 G, PW. W. Coy Camp, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford, Hertfordshire
687. *Shotover House Camp, Wheatley, Oxfordshire
688. Park Camp, Lulworth Cove, Wareham, Dorset
689. Blackmore Camp, Great Malvern, Worcestershire
690. Thomas Street Camp, Selby, Yorkshire
691. *Snaith Camp, Snaith, Goole, Yorkshire
692. *Longtown Camp, Longtown, Carlisle, Cumberland
694. Handy Cross Camp, Bideford, Devonshire
695. Bergard Barracks Camp, Shrivenham, Wiltshire
696. Warwick Camp, Carlisle, Cumberland

*Indicates camps which closed or were renumbered by the end of 1946.

APPENDIX C PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN 1947

Some of the following prisoner of war camps were established in 1946, while other camps from Appendix B were renumbered. There are no records available that indicate if camp money was used after 1946. Dates and camp numbers appearing on notes will indicate if camp money was used from 1947 to 1948.

4. Scraftoft Camp, Scraftoft, Thurnby, Leicester
23. Sudbury Camp, Sudbury, Derbyshire
60. Overdale Camp, Skipton, Yorkshire
86. Stanhope Camp, Ashford, Kent
93. Harperley Camp, Fir Tree, Crook, Durham
105. Cosler Camp, Wootter, Northumberland
112. Doomfoot Camp, Ayr, Scotland
119. Bryan Eatyn Camp, Llandudno Junction, Caernarvon, Wales
121. Scriven Hall Camp, Knaresborough, Yorkshire
122. Oxhey Lane Camp, Hatchend, Middlesex
124. Bedminster Camp, Ashton Gate, Bristol, Gloucestershire
136. Welton Camp, Brough, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire
165. Kirkwell Camp, Kirkwell, Orkney, Scotland
168. Glen Mill Camp, Oldham, Lancashire
180. Radwinter North Camp, Saffron Walden, Essex
189. Maybury Hall Camp, Northwich, Cheshire

- shire
235. The Arches Camp, Felden, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire
236. Nine Wells Camp, Chirnside, Berkshire
245. Butcher Hill Camp, Butterwick, Leeds, Yorkshire
246. Basildon House Camp, Pangbourne, Reading, Berkshire
248. Norton Camp, Norton, Sheffield, Yorkshire
277. Recreation Grounds Camp, Evesham, Worcestershire
284. Abbey Road Camp, Neath, Glamorgan, Wales
286. Purfleet Camp, Purfleet, Essex
292. Donna Nook Airfield Camp, North Somercotes, Lincolnshire
296. Ravenhill Park Camp, Rotherham, Yorkshire
402. C Camp 19, Southampton Common, Southampton, Hampshire
634. Alveston Camp, Nantwich, Cheshire
658. Hill Camp, Westbury, Wiltshire
661. Leffnol Camp, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland
664. Stadium Camp, Catterick, Yorkshire
667. Stoneleigh Park Camp, Stoneleigh, Coventry, Warwickshire
670. St. Radigunde Camp, Dover, Kent
672. Fargo Camp, Larkhill, Salisbury, Wiltshire
675. Old Bean Common Camp, Camberley, Surrey
682. Rockport Camp, Craigavad, Belfast, Northern Ireland
1000. Oakhangers Camp, Bordon, Hampshire
1001. Crockham Common Camp, Thatcham, Berkshire
1002. Mothfield Common Camp, Ashford Kent
1003. Copel House Camp, Enfield, Middlesex
1004. E. Camp, Wellington, Shropshire
1005. Barby Camp, Willoughby, Warwickshire
1006. Willems Barracks Camp, Aldershot, Hampshire
1007. No. 14 A.F.V.D. Camp, Burn, Selby, Yorkshire
1008. Allerton Camp, Alvaston, Cheshire
1009. Northway Camp, Ashchurch, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire
1010. Weedon Camp, Weedon Beck, Northants
1011. D-30 Camp, Bicester Garrison, Oxfordshire
1012. Canwick Camp, Canwick, Lincolnshire
1013. Dalkeith Camp, Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland
1014. Queen's Ferry Camp, Queen's Ferry, Cheshire

(continued on next page)

Chester, Flint

1015. Station Road Camp, Tadcaster, Yorkshire
1016. Old Bean Common Camp, Camberley, Surrey
1017. Uckfield Camp, Uckfield, E. Sussex
1018. Acksen Camp, Kinnerley, Shropshire
1019. Beamont Barracks Camp, Aldershot, Farnham, Hampshire
1020. Shooter's Hill Camp, Woolwich, London
1021. Merley Park Camp, Wimborne, Minster, Dorset
1022. Cross Keys Camp, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset
1023. No. 1 Camp, Sudbury, Derbyshire
1025. Milton Road Camp, Histon, Cambridgeshire
1026. Raynes Park Camp, Wimbledon, Surrey

BOATS & SHIPS

On World Banknotes

by Gene Hessler

TOPICAL collecting has fascinated me for some time. However, it was V.J. Jordan, Jr. who expressed a similar interest and took the initiative to write about dogs on banknotes in Volume 21, No. 3.

During the past year or so I have been making lists of some popular topics, viz., animals, birds, artists, music and musicians and the trial list on boats and ships which follows.

Topical collecting, which is extremely popular with philatelists, could very well be a

feature that might attract new collectors to our society. I intend to work in the direction of assembling lists that could be published in this journal or offered at cost to interested collectors.

In Volume 21, No. 1 of this journal, I submitted an article on "Ships & Some American History on U.S. Banknotes." Here the subject of boats and ships is extended to the banknotes of all countries. I must confess there has been no attempt to include U.S. obsolete banknotes; perhaps someone would like to tackle this extensive task.

Soon after early man observed that a log would float, he realized he could be kept dry by digging out the interior to make a shell. This was an improvement over hanging on or straddling the log. The earliest recorded use of boats is found on Egyptian pottery of 4,000 B.C. Vessels indigenous to certain geographical areas of the world have changed little, if at all. Examples would be the Arab "dhow" found in use in the Persian Gulf and off the east coast of Africa, and, the Chinese "junk". Both appear on banknotes. The latter, which is seen on numerous Chinese notes, in most instances is the "lug sail" type. As you probably know, the "junk" often serves as home as well as a vessel of transportation and commerce.

Two of the most aesthetically appealing vessels appear on Oriental banknotes, those of China (F275A) and Korea (43). The medieval galleys on these notes are types only seen today in a grand period movie or television production.

A further observation can be made concerning Chinese banknotes. China and Japan were reluctant to engage in relations with the Western world, notwithstanding the 1842 peace treaty which opened five Chinese ports to the West. In 1911 a dispute over the building of a railroad with Western financial assistance brought the revolt which catapulted Sun Yat-Sen to the Presidency of the first Republic. At the same time, large ocean going steam ships were appearing in Chinese ports. Simultaneously, trains and steamships were included in Chinese banknote designs.

In 1928, Kwiechow Province issued a silver dollar commemorating the first highway in the province. A Western automobile, a likeness of the one owned by the governor, was placed on this coin. The road was not

APPENDIX D SAMPLE COPY

To

The Regimental Paymaster
Marylebone Road
London N.W.1.

194

TOKEN MONEY

Requisition No. _____

Please supply Token Money to the face value of £ _____ s _____ d,
made up as to:-

Face Value
£ s. d.

Tokens of 1/2d each

" 1d "

" 3d "

" 6d "

" 1s "

" 2s 6d "

" 5s "

" 10s "

Total

(Signes) _____ Commandant

No. _____ Prisoner of War Camp

(To be signed by the Commandant personally)

yet completed when the coin was issued. We, therefore, see the eagerness to accept Western technology even though there was a great deal of reluctance to communicate with the West only a half-century earlier. Today we see history repeating itself. After 30 years of isolation, the Chinese are now eager to bring modern Western technology to a land of over one billion people.

These are just some of the boats and ships found on world banknotes; others include clippers, fishing boats, trawlers and freighters. As stated earlier, the collecting of banknotes which bear images of boats and ships is a popular one. It is my hope that the list which follows will make a few more converts or perhaps make the search a little easier for those interested in this topic. Those who are interested in this topic as it relates to Japanese currency should see Volume 20, No. 2 for Joseph E. Boling's award winning article.

A certain amount of discretion has been used by not including vessels that are mere specks on the horizon within a design, Cuba (11-18) is but one example. I have also taken the liberty to include some vignettes which include only small portions of ships. Nevertheless, I would be delighted to hear from those who can add to this trial list. If it can be considerably extended, an addendum will be submitted to our editor. All references are to the 3rd edition of the PICK book.

BOATS & SHIPS

(PICK 3rd Edition)

Angola: 1-63, 68-70, 85, 86
 Antiqua: 9
 Australia: R266, R698, R704, R798, 44c
 Argentina: 279, 287, 302
 Bahamas: A7, A8, 1-3, 5-7, 9, 10, 13-15
 Bahrain: 1-10
 Bangladesh: 12, 15
 Belgium: 65c
 Bermuda: 6, 7, 10, 11, 11, 13, 14, 18-21, 23-26
 Br. E. Caribbean Terr.: 7a-12a wmk, 13c
 Burma: 2, 30-32, 43
 Camaroons: 3
 Canada: 16, 23, 25-26A, 78a, 71, 81, R347, R365, R369, R453, R464-467, R473, R489, R491, R495, R500, R503, R513, R522, R672, R743, R745-747, R754, R755, R759, R763, R843-846, R855, R856, R898, R905, R921, R1000, R1024, R1144, R1148, R1188, R1189, R1194, R1195
 Cape Verde: 1-53
 Cayman Isl.: 2, 3, 4
 Chile: A277, 42
 China: A79, 9, 74, 78, 116, 118, 121, 136-138, 143, 154, 157, 161, 165, 476-479, 595, 801, 878, F59, F62, F63, F146, F147, F164E, F201, F204, F271, F275A, J54, J92, J93
 Columbia: 23, 30, 230
 Comores: 7
 Confederate States: 10
 Cuba: 52
 Curacao: 26, 35, 36
 Czechoslovakia: 16
 Djibouti: 31
 East Africa: 45-48
 Ecuador: 13, 71
 Egypt: 15, 19
 El Salvador: 44-48
 Eq. Guinea: 6
 Estonia: 59
 French Antilles: 4, 7, 10
 French Guiana: 22, 23, 32
 French Indochina: 39, 55, 59
 French West Africa: 27
 Gambia: 1-8
 Germany: 26, 31
 Greece: 178, 136
 Guadeloupe: 16, 17, 24, 25, 31, 32, 36, 37
 Guatemala: 65-67, 78
 Guinea: 9
 Guinea-Bissau: 1-43
 Guyana: 1-2A, 4, 43, 46
 Hawaii: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15
 Honduras: A2-A8
 Hong Kong: A9-A12, C17, C18, C29, C30
 Iceland: 38, 42, 43
 Israel: 30
 Japan: 10, 20
 Jersey: 12, 14
 Kampuchea: 11a
 North Korea: 13
 South Korea: 43
 Latvia: 18
 Lebanon: 55, 58
 Liberia: 6-16
 Macao: A8, A12, A13, A18, 3-6, 9, 22-27, 38
 Madagascar: 43
 Malawi: 1-16
 Malaya & Br. Borneo: 8
 Maldives Isl.: 2-11
 Malta: 32
 Martinique: 1B, 17, 18
 Mauritius: 30, 33
 Mexico: 206, 335, 337, 340, 352, 356-358, 365, 410
 Morocco: 29, 40
 Mozambique: 1-79, 81-101, 112
 Netherlands: 37-40, 50, 53, 54
 Netherlands: Antilles: 15
 New Caledonia: 17, 31, 45, 48
 New Hebrides: 7, 12A, 17, 18
 New Zealand: 159, 160, 162
 Nicaragua: 79
 Northern Ireland: NA12, NA13, ND7b, NF9
 Norway: 36
 Panama: 1-4, 8, 14-20
 Paraguay: A18, A20
 Peru: 100
 Portuguese India: 15-22A, 35, 40
 Qatar: 3
 Qatar & Dubai: 1-6
 Reunion: 23, 25, 35
 St. Helena: 1-5, 8
 St. Pierre & Miquelon: 8, 9, 11, 16, 17
 St. Thomas & Prince: 3-39, 44, 49



China, Sino-Scandinavian Bank, 1 Yuan, dated 1922.

(continued on next page)

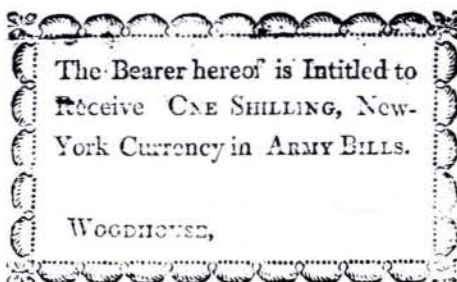
A Mysterious Paper Money Interlock

by Eric P. Newman

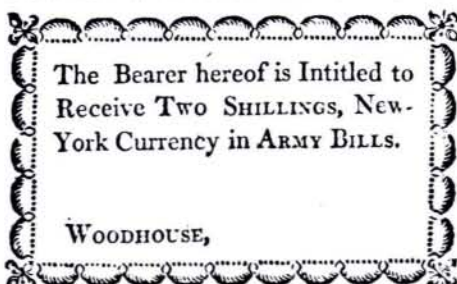
FOR a writer to attribute a piece of paper money to the wrong country and to the wrong period is both unusual and ordinarily embarrassing. But for an author to have the opportunity to correct that error by serendipity sixteen years later before anyone else had called the error to his attention is extraordinary. That is exactly what happened to me with respect to the undated and unsigned issue of paper money from "Woodhouse" payable to bearer in "New York Currency in Army Bills".

In the 1966 edition of *The Early Paper Money of America* this issue was listed for the first time. It was included in the New York section and chronologically placed in the 1776 period with the statement "Nothing has been learned about this issue." The 1976 edition repeated that comment. In 1980 I was traveling in the Peoples' Republic of China in a group which included someone who, during her childhood, had moved to Detroit from nearby Canada. I casually asked her if she had ever heard of Woodhouse and she said that she had but wasn't sure where it was. A very flimsy clue it was, but it could not be neglected.

Saudi Arabia: 4, 8, 12
 Scotland: SA20, see Vol. 20, No. 3 & 4
 Seychelles: 17, 19, 20
 Singapore: 2
 Solomon Isl.: 6
 South Africa: 79-82, 85, 88b, 93, 96, 98, 100, 101
 South Arabia: 1-4
 Sudan: 4
 Surinam: 2A, 4A, 7, 11, 12
 Tahiti: 14, 25
 Thailand: 28
 Timor: 12-15
 Trinidad & Tobago: 2-7, 21, 24
 Tunisia: 55
 Turkey: 127
 United States: 102-104, 144, 153, 157, 165, 174, 176, 196, 197, 200, 202, 205, 206, 218-223, 227, 239, 294, 305, 359, 361, 372, 373, 376
 Uruguay: A28
 Vietnam: 7, 9
 Western Samoa: 9, 13
 Yemen Democratic Republic: 1-10
 Yugoslavia: 27, 85, R13, R13A
 Zaire: 15, 33
 Zanzibar: 1-7



Undated 1/- note from Woodhouse.



Undated 2/- note from Woodhouse.

The use of the term "New York Currency" on the issue had been somewhat deceptive. New York Currency was the name of the money of account of the Colony of New York under British rule. It consisted of New York pounds, shillings and pence. This currency, though the denominational names were the same, had no economic correlation with English sterling except as a foreign exchange.

The paper money issued by the Colony of New York generally had denominations of New York pounds and shillings from May 31, 1709 to September 2, 1775 when a change to Spanish milled dollar denominations took place at the start of the American Revolution. Then on lower denominations of the New York State paper money issues of March 8, 1776 and August 16, 1776 both New York shillings and pence, as well as fractions of Spanish milled dollars, were used as denominations. For over 25 years the rate of exchange of New York Currency had been 8 shillings to the Spanish milled dollar. That ratio remained unchanged when the State of New York introduced its specie paper money issues of 1786 and 1788 using pound and shilling denominations.

When the U.S. Constitution prohibited the issuance of paper money by individual states in 1789 there was a profusion of city and private small change scrip issued in the

State of New York in denominations of New York shillings and pence, while the New York incorporated banks issuing higher value paper money used the Federal standard of dollars for their denominations. It was very convenient in New York to continue the use of the New York Shilling as a money of account because the Spanish American one reale coins in circulation were equal to one New York Shilling and the U.S. quarter and Spanish American two reales coin were equal to two New York Shillings.

The quantities of English halfpence, Connecticut, Vermont, Nova Constellatio, New York and other coppers joined the increasing numbers of U.S. cents and half cents for the very small transactions. In rural New York particularly, the use of New York shillings and pence as a money of account continued into the nineteenth century as evidenced by some scrip notes issued there in such denominations during the War of 1812.

The year after the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created in 1791, John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lt. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. He partitioned Upper Canada into nineteen counties, generally naming them after the eastern counties of England. Norfolk was selected as the name of one southern county on the northern shore of Lake Erie. In naming the townships within Norfolk County, Upper Canada, family and city names of Norfolk County, England, were selected, one being Woodhouse. Woodhouse, as well as Wodehouse, are both commonly found in and around the City of Norwich, Norfolk County, England. No other community received the name Woodhouse anywhere else in Canada or the State of New York, the only possible exceptions being the name of Woodhouse Mountain in Renfrew County, Province of Ontario, Canada, at a later date.

The census of Woodhouse Township for 1812 lists the names of about 500 persons showing that the community was well developed at the time of the War of 1812. Woodhouse Township lost its original identity when it was absorbed into the City of Nanticoke along with neighboring areas.

In order to finance Canadian participation in the War of 1812 the government of Great Britain arranged for the issuance of

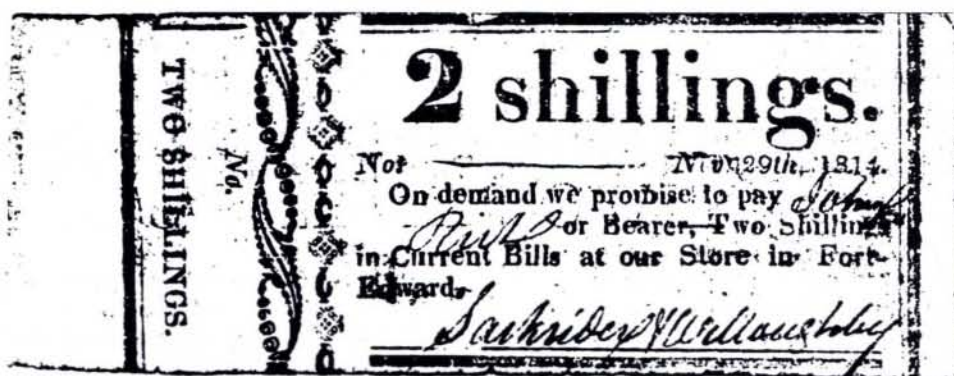
Army Bills from the Quebec Army Bill office. These Army Bills were redeemable in Bills of Exchange on London. This avoided the risk of sending specie to Canada to pay the expense and maintenance of the British armed forces. The Army Bills were issued in convenient denominations as low as one Spanish dollar (one piastre).

During the War of 1812, United States citizens living near the Canadian border ignored the prohibition against trading with the Canadians and accepted Army Bills in payment for goods. Army Bills could be exchanged by United States residents through trade channels for Bills of Exchange on London, thereby avoiding the risk of specie transfer to Europe. In that way Army Bills became acceptable in New England and New York at a time when there was a shortage of small change in the area.

Due to extensive trading with New York merchants in Colonial times the New York shilling often used the New York Shilling as a money of account. This practice continued well into the nineteenth century in spite of the adoption in 1796 of Halifax currency as the official exchange for all of Canada. The Halifax currency standard was 5 shillings to the Spanish dollar. The New York shilling was by Canadian custom called the "York Shilling" and its value remained at 8 shillings to the Spanish dollar when the Army Bills were issued during the War of 1812.

The Woodhouse notes must be judged in this context. The only known Woodhouse notes consist of a single example of the 1 shilling note and a single example of a 2 shilling note. Neither is signed or dated. They are on pinkish laid paper, printed from set type and ornaments.

It would, therefore, seem that the 1 shil-



2 shilling storekeepers' scrip of Sackrider and Willoughby showing continued use of New York Currency as money of account at Fort Edward, New York on November 29, 1814.

ling and 2 shilling bearer notes payable in "New York Currency in Army Bills" were private notes of convenience prepared for circulation from Woodhouse, Norfolk County, Upper Canada during the War of 1812. The issue interlocks New York Currency as a United States money of account with the Canadian Army Bills which were being used in both areas. It is hoped that the findings concerning the Woodhouse notes are more than just a borderline conclusion.

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1983 LONDON MEETINGS

Thursday, April 28

Dealers and Collectors Bourse

Thursday, May 26

'Bank Notes of Italy' by Frank Spinelli
Monthly Auction

Thursday, June 30

'Bank of England Treasury'
by George Webb
Monthly Auction

Thursday, July 28

The speaker will be Alistair Gibb
Monthly Auction

Thursday, August 25

'Banking and Finance' by George Crabb
Monthly Auction

Thursday, September 29

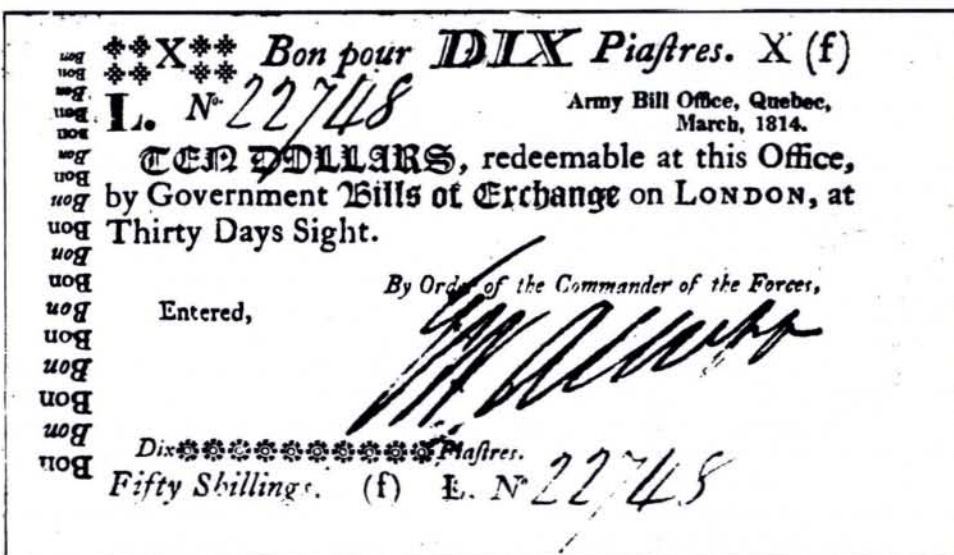
A Bank Note Quiz
by Graham Miller and Frank Spinelli
Monthly Auction

Thursday, October 27

Cheese and Wine Evening plus
display of Commonwealth Notes
by Brian Kemp
Monthly Auction

Thursday, November 24

The speaker will be Mike O'Grady
Monthly Auction



\$10 Army Bill issued in March, 1814 from Quebec, Canada to finance Canadian participation in the War of 1812 between Great Britain and United States.

1898 - 1910

The Big Brown German 1000 Mark Notes

by Christian K. Jorgensen

Editors Note: Professor Jorgensen is the author of numerous publications covering a variety of subjects dealing with chemistry and physics. He is currently serving as Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Geneva. He received his Ph. D. in 1957 at the University of Copenhagen and is a member of many of Europe's leading organizations.

Born in Aalborg, Denmark in 1931, Prof. Jorgensen currently resides at 30 Quai Ansermet, Geneva, with his wife, Micheline and two children.



THE extremely finely engraved, large-size (printed area 98 to 99x174 to 177mm; the paper is lightly fluffy with vertical striation and the paper size is less well defined) Reichsbanknote 1000 Mark was first issued with the date 2-1-1884 (PICK No. P-13) and reissued at irregular intervals, 1-1-1891 (P-14), 1-3-1895 (P-17), 10-4-1896 (P-19), 1-7-1898 (P-21), 10-10-1903 (P-23), 26-7-1906 (P-27), 7-2-1908 (P-36), 10-9-1909 (P-39) and 21-4-1910 (P-44 with red serial numbers, like all the previous issues and P-45 with green serial numbers).

Since the amounts printed during the first World War, August 1914 - November 1918, increased strongly and since no new 1000 Mark note was issued by the Reichsbank in Berlin before September 27, 1922 (Dieter Hoffmann [1]) though dated 15-9-1922 (P-76 and made by private printing enterprises on paper with eight kinds of watermarks and showing 32 Firmenbuchstaben [2]) the 1910 date is by far the most frequent. Both P44 and P45 exist with 6-digit serial numbers, like all the previous dates and with 7-digit serial numbers. According to Rosenberg [3], the 7-digit red numbers (P44b) were not printed before 1916 and the green numbers, not before 1918.

Unterdruckbuchstabe

Many banknote collectors have started their hobby due to this attractive note. The very careful printing technique was maintained during the whole life-span and there are not any detectable variations in the brown main printing (as there are for so many of the more typical inflation notes of Germany) though the centering of the four red serial numbers (two on the side with the

signatures, two on the back) can be less careful in the late L-series. The existing combinations of serial letters and a special German invention, the Unterdruckbuchstabe (used on most notes from P20 in 1898 to P186, dated 1942) are well-known [3,4] but in their recent treatise, Pick and Rixen [2] say that the code has not been broken and one of the purposes of this paper is to investigate the detailed relation between serial letters and the Unterdruckbuchstabe. Here, a combination such as A[Z] means the serial letter (following the serial number) A and the Unterdruckbuchstabe Z. However, attempts were also made to estimate the number of notes printed with each combination, their chronological order (which is not perfectly evident on a few points) and relations with the \$/Mark exchange rate and other economical conditions in Germany.

The writer was so fortunate as to acquire a lot of 3,502 notes from Mr. Louis Hudson, Southeastern Currency, Greensboro, N.C. 27410. The distribution of dates was unexpectedly favorable, 201 representing 1898-1909, 423 the red six-digit (P44a) 1910, not less than 1,189 the seven-digit series A, only 11 the seven digit series B and the rest the subsequent series E to N. Though the red six digit combination A[M] and seven digit O[U] are reported [2] no trace was found, and no notes had green serial numbers. Table 1 gives the number of copies found of each of the 75 combinations and the lowest and highest serial number of each case.

The notes arrived in bundles of 100m and though a certain inhomogeneity could be seen, it was not so pronounced that essential information was lost by combining all thirty five bundles. Most of the notes had clearly circulated a lot, though grades were mainly VG to VF. One of the reasons that the writer believes that the bundling was done at some time by a dealer or collector rather than by a bank is that copies below VG seem to have been discarded. In most bundles, there were hardly any cases of consecutive serial numbers, showing a good statistical mixing. This becomes less true for the seven digit combinations A[Z], L[S] and M[S] where series of ten or twenty consecutive numbers are found (distributed over two or more bundles, again suggesting shuffling by a dealer) and becomes extreme for the copies of M[T] nearly exclusively con-

sisting of two consecutive series.

It is not surprising that the minor circulation concomitant with keeping consecutive series together corresponds to grades EF and AU. Whereas the higher grades normally please the collector, we are faced with the paradoxical situation that the statistical arguments are convincing only when consecutive numbering is an exception and one cannot place much confidence in the results for series M and N.

The bundles seem made up by a person looking for the red numbers without any interest in differentiating dates from 1898 to 1910. One interpretation would be that the earlier dates were not then considered scarce, though they are priced at some ten to twenty dollars in PICK 3rd Edition. This raises the question why not a single note was found from 1896 or earlier and why such notes are now priced from \$450 to \$1800 for Fine.

Besides the simple alternative of the earlier notes having been skimmed off, it is beyond doubt that a new serial number system started with 1898. This is not the simple question of the serial letter being lower case in 1884, but a capital letter in 1891 and later dates, but photos of 1895 - 047153 A (Ref. 3) and 1896 - 075384 (Ref. 4) show serial numbers higher than the 1898 notes 022474B and 010145 D in Table 1. The same repetition occurs in low 1903 numbers compared with high 1898 numbers in Table 1.

Numbers Not Repeated

We present evidence that no serial (number & letter) was ever repeated 1903-1910 (and also that gaps occurred only in a few cases, probably all in the seven digit numbers).

It may have become the policy of the Reichsbank not to allow a serial (number & letter) to be repeated with differing date. Thus, it is conceivable that the 1000 Mark notes from 1898 and earlier were systematically withdrawn from circulation, much like U.S. Federal Reserve notes \$500 and \$1000 (though remaining valid) have been since 1946.

The five dates from 1898 to 1909, and the red six digit 1910, use the four serial letters A, B, C and D. To the first approximation, each date breaks off roughly at the same serial number for each letter. The only

exceptions in Table 1 are (obviously, the 1898 emission, though the 21 copies are compatible with a shift from [Z] to [A] close to 080000), the 1903 - 065396 A[R] compared with B[B] and C[B], and the 1910 - 390306 B and 1910 - 391087 D notes compared with 1909 - 394193 A, where both date and Unterdruckbuchstabe change.

All 39 copies from 1908 have narrow (21mm wide) serial numbers and all 47 copies from 1909, broad (25 or perhaps 24mm). This modification happened also to the 7 digit number of the blue 100 Mark during the emission carrying the date 7-2-1908 (P-33). It is generally recognized [3, 4] that 1908 - 1000 Mark notes exist with broad serial number and B[P]. Though we have not seen such a note, Table 1 suggests that 1908 - B[P] was an experimental slice with numbers confined somewhere between 309000 and 319000 (which may be exceptionally scarce, and are not mentioned by Pick and Rixen [2]).

Red 6-Digit 1910 Issue

The red six digit 1910 issue had the consecutive Unterdruckbuchstaben D, H, V and N, the changes occurring close to 472000, 556500 (if it occurred simultaneously for all four serial letters) and approximately 630000. The combination B[C] is rather an outsider, seen only on one percent of our six digit 1910 notes. This may be related to the fact that A[N] continued up to its limit 999999, whereas B[N] stopped slightly above 700000 and C[N] and D[N] perhaps exactly at this value. But even then, our four B[C] distributed over an interval of 80000 numbers (Hoffmann [4] has a photo of 769392 B) insinuate a very thin population, though an alternative explanation may be that B[C] was put in circulation quite late, as discussed below. Pick and Rixen [2] mention A[M] not seen here.

The red seven digit 1910 issue includes a series A apparently containing all nine million numbers from 1000000 to 9999999, with eight differing Unterdruckbuchstaben. We have only found a hundred times fewer, 11, notes of series B with numbers scattered between 1069462 and 2054005. As discussed below, this either corresponds to a highly incomplete series, or to a rather late issue. In agreement with Pick and Rixen [2], red seven digit C and D do not seem to exist. Among the 10-million note series E, F, G, H and J, it is a general rule that 1 to 13 percent of the highest numbers of a given series have the Unterdruckbuchstabe characterizing the major part of the following serial letter. In particular, this means that H[P] and J[R] are exceptionally rare, and indeed, we find four of each, to be compared with four A[C]. The serial letter L only occurs as L[S]. The

easiest explanation is that paper with a given Unterdruckbuchstabe was prepared in a marginally insufficient amount (perhaps due to waste during the printing process) and it was necessary each time to open the stock intended for the next serial letter at the end of each series.

We have to realize that the big brown 1000 Mark note is not at all a typical inflation note. In the time of the gold standard before 1914, it was worth \$240 and represented several months of earning of an average German. After the armistice, it was worth \$125 in January 1919, decreased smoothly to \$10 in February 1920 and then oscillated between \$12 and \$30 between April 1920 and August 1921. It was still worth between \$6 and \$3 dollars December 1921 to June 1922. On the way down, it passed \$1 in the middle of August 1922, 15 cents at New Year 1923 and remained close to 5 cents in March and April 1923. The violent fall between 1 cent and 2.4. cents took place between 14-6-1923 and 20-11-1923[4]. The moderate devaluation by a factor 2 became a problem immediately after the armistice, and on 18-12-1918 it was decided [2] that future 1000 (and 100) Mark Reichsbanknoten should have green serial numbers in order to avoid claims of full exchange from foreign owners. Pick and Rixen [2] also report cases of an overprint of 1898-1910 notes with a stamp indicating their validity limited to domestic payments. For our purpose, it is slightly worrying that their photo p. 32 shows a N[U] note with such a stamp.

Combinations

The writer has only 20 brown 1000 Mark notes with green serial numbers. The two six digit copies look typical; they are 727265 D[G] and 741060 D[G]. The other combinations reported [2] are C[E] and C[F]. Among the green seven digit copies the writer has 5516530 A[Y], 5574911 and 5783510 A[Z], various B[D], B[E], C[F], C[G], D[H] and one with the low number 0057699 E[H]. Further on, B[C] and C[E] are reported [2]. Upper limits for the total printing of green serial numbers are obviously 2 million (in the following written 2m) six digit and 50M seven digit copies. It seems somewhat unlikely that so many were actually issued, but it would be worthwhile if somebody could perform a comparative study as of the red serial numbers discussed here. The same serial number may not occur in both colors.

Table 2 gives estimates of printings of the different series. The order of magnitude of 1898 is 0.65M, but is less certain that 1.5 to 1.6M for the combined 1903, 1906, 1908 and 1909. The total printing of red six digit 1910 can be determined from the data given here within the rather narrow interval 1.6 to

1.7M. The total printing of the red seven digit notes is open to much more discussion. If the series A and E to N are roughly complete, it corresponds to 100M, giving or taking 10M. By the way, many modern notes have much higher printing figures, the French 100 francs 1964-1978 (P 81) above 3100M and the Swiss 100 francs 1956-1973 (P 177) 250M. However, based on the gold price, the pre-1914 note had the buying power of about \$4000 today. The checks and other bank drafts had not replaced high banknotes to the same extent as more recently.

As the total printing of the big brown 1000 Mark was 3.8M from 1898 to 1916, it would be surprising if much more than 10M were issued 1916-18. This opens the possibility of the following scenario: most of the A series (red seven digit) was issued before the decree of December 18, 1918. In the following year or two, green serials (somewhere between 30 and 50M) were issued, whereas any non-issued red serials were kept in stock. At some moment, it was no longer useful to insist on green serials, because the claim to full gold equivalent exchange no longer was realistic, even for foreigners. Then, the subsequent 80M (or so) red serials were issued, until the circulation was taken over by the small size P76 at the end of 1922. Even at that time 1000 Mark still represented a days' salary for many people. It also means that the 1910 notes never were actively withdrawn like the "Trauerschein" 50 Mark (P64) dated 20-10-1918 which was demonetized [2] 10-9-1919 (because of frequent counterfeits) at a time when it was worth \$2 (explaining its scarcity and perhaps also popularity among collectors). Obviously, this scenario is rather speculative at the moment, but it would be difficult to believe the simplest alternative, that all red 7 digit notes were issued before early 1919 and then followed by all the green serials. There are simply only a quarter to a third of all big brown 1000 Mark notes having green serials, and the amounts issued 1920-22 must have been preponderant.

Number of Notes

In order to test the statistical representativity, Table 2 gives the ppm = parts per million (number of notes in the lot compared with the numbers of millions printed) and it is seen that two major sources are mixed up in the 3500 note lot. About 1300 of the notes belong to a group providing about 250 ppm (i.e. one out of each 4000 printed notes on the average) of the red 6 digit 1910 type. Almost the same high yield is observed for the first third of the 7 digit series A breaking off between A[X] and A[Y]. Looking back to

(continued on next page)

1909 and earlier issues, it is remembered that high denomination notes tend to have a much longer duration and to be conserved in relatively high grades. Hence, it is as expected that the lot contains 160 ppm of the 1909 printing and down to around 100 ppm of notes dated 1903. With exception of the low yield 35 ppm of 1898, there is very little evidence of filtering off of older notes by German banks or by collectors. The other 2200 notes of the lot represent 10 to 25 ppm of all the rest of red serials, breaking off rather abruptly between the serial letters M and N.

At one side, the writer has great luck in the high abundance of notes before seven digit A[Y]. At the other side, it introduces an equivocal description of under-represented series such as B[C] both among 6- and 7 digit 1910 notes. If they belong to the intense source, the two cases may be printed in as few as 20000 and 50000 copies, respectively. If they belong to the 15 ppm source, the deficit of observed notes is less striking, but then it is almost certain that they have been issued later than A[Y] when the 200 ppm source "dried up". It is conceivable that E and the subsequent 7 digit red serials were only issued after the green serials all had been issued. Green A[X] and A[Y] may even be an "oasis" inside the red series.

It may be worthwhile looking for a moment into how the notes of the two sources left Germany and were conserved. If somebody bought 1.3M Mark in the spring of 1919 for \$100,000, he has probably made the worst investment in his life. If he bought them in October 1921 for \$10,000, it is still an impressive loss for most Americans and it is difficult to tell why there are no green serials in the bunch, though they may have been separated later by anybody not color-blind. The 200 ppm source might also represent the 1000 Mark notes accumulated in an American bank until it was decided not to buy any further German currency. A fascinating variant would be that it were notes for which pre-1914 exchange had been unsuccessfully negotiated. The 15 ppm source could have been picked up at a flea market any time after late 1923, the big brown 1000 Mark notes looked too nice for the furnace. Still the story of Tables 1 and 2 is not only about the relative order of issue for the different combinations of serial letters and Unterdruckbuchstaben, but also about the systematic policy of the Reichsbank regarding an expensive note printed at the governmental Reichsdruckerei.

Technical Motivation

The technical motivation for the Unterdruckbuchstabe remains somewhat enigmatic. It is obvious that most counterfeiters

were not sufficiently affluent nor well acquainted with bank tellers to have a large material of feasible combinations available before 1922. However, from a cryptographic point of view, a distribution of 25 Unterdruckbuchstaben as a secret function of, say, the sum of the digits in the serial number, could have produced much worse problems for the counterfeiter. However much the Unterdruckbuchstaben helps us in providing a finer classification of most of the series (especially since the date does not change after 1910) the writer is not convinced that it was really very useful that way for the banks. It seems to have served another purpose. The greyish white pigment is most likely basic lead carbonate. One of the 3500 notes, (1898) 139107 D[A] looks somewhat faded, but showing the Unterdruckbuchstabe sepia-brown. It must have been exposed to hydrogen sulfide, producing brownish-black lead sulfide. Such a reaction is also known from some of the German Reichspost stamps issued 1872 (as well as stamps from the Norddeutscher Postbezirk issued 1869) having an underprint [5] showing exactly this behavior. Since the striated paper was rather special in the 1000 Mark notes, it may have got the Unterdruckbuchstabe at a late stage being only fit for counterfeiters from that point of time.

Actually, the Unterdruckbuchstabe is a part of an inscription also including the letters RBD (Reichsbankdirektorium) and the denomination (20, 50, 100 or 1000) at several places. It seems to have been a device for making notes difficult to imitate much more than a cryptographic puzzle with the serial number. Another hint that its variation slowly lost importance, is that a given letter lasted roughly 0.1M (per serial letter) in the six digit issues (with exception of 0.37M A[N]), whereas [S] finally occurred on 15M notes.

In many ways, the lead containing pigment forming the Unterdruck plays the role of a watermark, which was not re-introduced in the Reichsbanknoten of this Century before the Wilhelm I portrait on the long 100 Mark commemorating the navy (P35) starting 1908 and some of the 20 Mark notes (also having Unterdruckbuchstabe) dated 21-4-1910 (P40c) and all those dated 19-2-1914 (P46). Beginning with the 10 Mark note of 6-2-1920 (P67) the Unterdruckbuchstabe becomes a part of the printed design (also tending to a much more polychromatic style) as it became once more in the Reichsbanknoten dated 11-10-1924 and later.

Fundamentally, we have two major periods of Unterdruckbuchstabe for the brown 1000 Mark: beginning 1898 and finishing with the red six digit 1910, the four serial

letters A, B, C and D are combined with a sequence (according to increasing serial numbers, where the counter is set back to zero in 1903) Z, A, R, B, W, M, P, D, H, V, N and the exceptional B[C]. The order of these letters looks arbitrary, and may mean anything, including the first name of the Direktoriummitglieder (or their girlfriends). The red 7 digit series A can also be said to belong to this, former, category with the consecutive use of N, K, T, X, Y, Z, S and C, again including the rather elusive B[C].

Red 7-Digit Series

Starting with E[H], the red seven digit series use the Unterdruckbuchstaben in alphabetical order, on the average slightly more than one letter for each serial letter, with the result that the Unterdruckbuchstabe runs three letters ahead in E[H] and seven letters ahead in N[U], to which may be added [2] the combination O[U].

Essentially the same situation is seen in the green 7 digits from B[C] to E[H] where the outsiders A[Y] and A[Z] may not be too frequent. It would be a strong argument for the hypothesis proposed here, if the serial numbers of red E[H] took over, after some have already been issued in green below a low limit.

The second kind of evolution (regular sliding from E[C] to M[Q]) is also found [S] in the blue 100 Mark (P34 dated 7-2-1908) with green serial numbers, where the color went red again (P33) in M[Q] and N[Q] (of which the writer has an UNC copy 0711062) presumably issued just before the flat-printed (but many colored—P75 (dated 1-11-1920 and issued [2] 212-12-1920).

If one is allowed to combine evidence from the blue 100 with the brown 1000 Mark, it is most likely that no serial (number & letter was allowed to exist in both colors, and that the green serial on the 1000 Mark was a short episode filling certain gaps in the A, B, C, d and beginning of the E series, whereas the green serial numbers prevailed in the complete (10M) series G, H, J, K and L of 100 Mark. The F series probably changed color between red 4397197 F[D] and green 7242943 F[D].

However, like 1000 Mark A[Y] and A[Z], there seems to occur a "green oasis" in the 100 Mark E[C] since the writer has red numbered 5559716 and 8507442, but green 7221331. The total printing of green 100 Mark must be close to 60M and about twice the printing of red (1908). Hence, the 1908 100 Mark should be slightly less numerous than 1910 - 1000 Mark.

The reason why the green intermezzo was much shorter in the 1000 Mark is that it was replaced by the next type almost two years later than the 100 Mark note. A rather

astonishing corollary would then be that when the green serials of the 1000 Mark started in the middle of seven digit A[Y], some 4.3 to 4.5M (serial numbers between 1M and 5.5M) red 7 digit serials had been issued, at that moment, and less than one copy per ten German inhabitants. However to these figures, one should add the 3.8M red 6 digit 1000 Mark (see Table 2) and the amount of long "navy" 100 Mark (P 35, 38, 42 and 43).

Seen from the point of the collector, it is interesting that the almost simultaneous change of serial letter and of Unterdruck-

buchstabe provides some quite scarce combinations at the end of several series. However, such studies are also useful to reconstruct the printed amounts, and to some extent the time of issue, both of which have important relations with the economical and political conditions of the country.

Acknowledgments

I am grateful for helpful correspondence with Firma Dieter Hoffmann "Historisches Papiergeld", D 8540 Schwabach, about the existence or not of several combinations. Dieter Hoffmann: Bekanntmachungen von Banknoten der Reichsbank aus den Jah-

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TABLE 1

Number of copies (among the 3,502) of each combination of date, serial letter and Unterdruckbuchstabe and the lowest and highest serial number observed for each combination.

1898.	2	A[Z]	023741	068801	423	A[N]	1000201	2384099
	2	A[A]	146327	156867	122	A[K]	2390123	2924602
	5	B[Z]	022474	074124	138	A[T]	2936565	3461491
	2	B[A]	090311	162386	303	A[X]	3467135	4491105
	1	C[Z]	068035	—	66	A[Y]	4496153	5293184
	3	C[A]	094108	135646	95	A[Z]	6641333	8073096
	1	D[Z]	010145	—	38	A[S]	8075580	9556054
	5	D[A]	112568	157281	4	A[C]	9665405	9802323
1903.	4	A[R]	026634	065396	11	B[C]	1069462	2054005
	20	A[B]	075199	152402	121	E[H]	1966490	9114994
	3	B[R]	007150	016647	9	E[J]	9305976	9946568
	14	B[B]	052212	150189	55	F[J]	0011507	3521012
	4	C[R]	018977	044478	84	F[K]	3566557	8644499
	21	C[B]	050894	147743	36	F[L]	8777945	9988831
	5	D[R]	006943	032288	70	G[L]	0008025	3571497
	4	D[B]	081821	148353	180	G[M]	3778687	9189034
1906.	5	A[W]	159625	213024	19	G[N]	9226118	9973893
	5	B[W]	191662	222266	101	H[N]	0074774	4550995
	3	C[W]	160231	214392	147	H[O]	4604719	9874865
	6	D[W]	176989	230377	4	H[P]	9942123	9981874
1908.	10	A[M]	251325	312727	72	J[P]	0058802	3285432
	11	B[M]	237664	308775	126	J[Q]	3359244	9730044
	10	C[M]	235659	311727	4	J[R]	9882759	9974012
	8	D[M]	243248	276252	135	K[R]	0010840	6608625
1909.	14	A[P]	316062	394193	71	K[S]	6712921	9969306
	14	B[P]	319748	384808	181	L[S]	0010457	9968603
	12	C[P]	313757	384139	181	M[S]	0033383	1487960
	7	D[P]	315042	383939	52	M[T]	1708102	9853147
1910.	13	A[D]	412303	471514	2	N[T]	1061295	2808725
	25	A[H]	475138	556407	28	N[U]	5195447	7829166
	27	A[V]	570093	622130				
	121	A[N]	638086	999717				
	21	B[D]	390306	464466				
	20	B[H]	474833	551634				
	21	B[V]	560575	623910				
	12	B[N]	640264	701027				
	4	B[C]	776070	854546				
	17	C[D]	396398	470661				
	27	C[H]	479370	554639				
	14	C[V]	559041	623067				
	10	C[N]	633971	698833				
	19	D[D]	391087	469559				
	34	D[H]	473204	553333				
	19	D[V]	556562	622947				
	19	D[N]	632868	697610				

TABLE 2

Estimated total printing in M (millions) of each date and Unterdruckbuchstabe for six digit series and of each combination of serial letter and Unterdruckbuchstabe (until L[S]) for seven digit series, compared with the number of copies found and their abundance as parts per million.

		M	Copies	ppm
(1898)	[Z]	0.3	9	30
(1898)	[A]	0.35	12	35

(continued on page 22)

BOOK REVIEWS

A Brief Illustrated History of Chinese Military Notes and Bonds, by

Mrs. S.P. Ting; Yu, Hsiao-Chi, translator; Iris J. Chang, editor; published by the author, Taipei, Taiwan, 1981; 438 + 26 pp. Available from Mrs. S.P. Ting, 225 St. Paul's Ave., Apt. 16s, Jersey City, NJ 07306; \$45.50 + \$3.50 p/h.

"Brief" is hardly a way to describe a history of Chinese military issues; simply listing the issuers would belie that description and you can see from the size of this book that Mrs. Ting has understated her scope. "Brief" must pertain to the amount of information given about any individual issuer, although I contend that any more information would have required the staff of a national museum to compile.

The emphasis of this book is on non-Communist, non-Japanese governments. Within that scope, Mrs. Ting has attempted to identify every issuer and every note issued which could be associated with a military government, the military suppression of a rival government or overseas fund raising for military purposes. Partial chapter titles include "Overthrowing the Ching Dynasty," "Against Yuan Shih-Kai," "Suppressing the Peiyang Warlords," "Issued by Peiyang Warlords," "Period of Northern Expedition," "During the Big Chung Yuan War," "Suppressing the Communists," and "During Anti-Japanese Invasion." Eighty-five issuers are described in Chinese and English and the faces and most backs of over 300 notes are illustrated in full color.

The information about each issuer and about the notes themselves is necessarily sketchy, yet delightfully informative. It is not sufficient to write a comprehensive article about each issue, yet enough to lead an interested reader to other references and to provide details for banknote exhibits. Valuations are given in U.S. dollars for three grades: collectible, extremely fine and perfect. In my opinion most of the values are

(continued on page 21)

LITHUANIA

Ludwig-Dillingen D.P. Camp Money

by Frank Passic

THIS author's article, "The Lithuanian D.P. Camp Money of Scheinfeld" (IBNS JOURNAL, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 119-121) helped clear the mystery behind this encampment money and opened the door to other possible issues by Lithuanian "Displaced Persons." Since the article first appeared in 1980, it has been learned that at least two other DP camps printed Lithuanian money for resident use.

The camp at Ludwig-Dillingen (Team

308) printed money in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 units. There were two different issues, easily differentiated by the color of the paper. The first issue was printed on white paper; the second on violet. The background print is green in both issues. Each bears a six digit serial number, with the English language text reading, "LITHUANIAN D.P. Center Ludwig Dillingen UNRRA UNITS TEAM 308." On the back in Lithuanian it is stated, "Stovykliniu Markiu klasto-

jimas ir padirbimas baudziamas," meaning, "Counterfeiting Camp Marks is Punishable." The 1, 2, and 5 unit notes are 85x56mm., with the 10 and 50 unit denominations being 112x68mm. in size. Pictured with this article is a 5 unit note, second (violet) issue, which was discovered by this author in the archives of the Balzaskas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago.

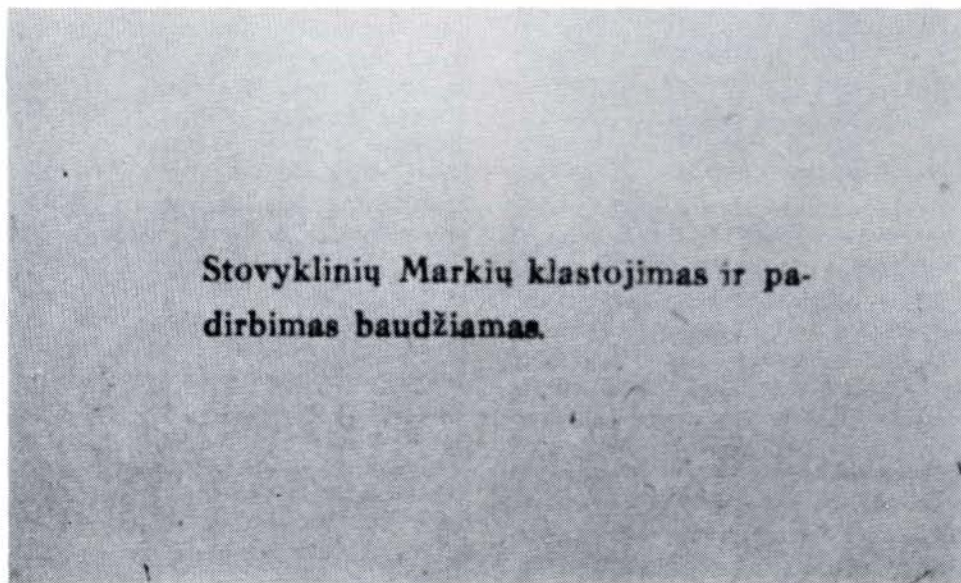
At the Bad Worishofen camp (Team 558) money was printed in denominations of 1, 5, and 20 units. All are 110x76mm. and were printed by Hans Holzmann in Bad Worishofen in July of 1946. Each denomination had an issue of 15,000 pieces, each bearing a six digit serial number. The background colors are as follows: 1 unit, yellow; 5 units, violet; 20 units, blue/green. This author has not yet encountered any examples from this camp.

Information concerning these two camps' money was published in an article by J. Kreivenas, "UNRRA D.P. Camp Money," which appeared in "The Knight" April-May 1981, pp. 1, 2. As interest in this type of currency grows the question arises, "is there more Lithuanian money yet unreported", and "how many other nationalities had their own money at the individual camps?" It appears that the field is wide open and will provide a fascinating area of study for researchers.

About the Author: Mr. Passic is editor of "The Knight" of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association and is numismatic curator at the Balzaskas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. He is well-known for his articles on Lithuanian numismatics. ■



5 Units Ludwig-Dillingen Camp Money - Front. Photo of 79.99.



5 Units Ludwig-Dillingen Camp Money - Back. Photo of 79.99.

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SCANDINAVIA

A Danish King on Swedish Bank Notes

by Lars M. Karlsson

THE many different banknotes issued by the Swedish chartered banks during the period 1831 to 1903 are undeniably interesting in several ways. But there is one banknote type that probably confuses many notaphilists. They are the banknotes issued by Christianstads Enskilda Bank ("The Private Bank of Christianstad") during its second to its fourth charter, February 1, 1875 to December 31, 1893, in the denominations 5, 10 (Fig. 1), 50, 100 and 500 kronor, all dated 1875 and those issued during its fifth and last charter, January 1, 1894 to December 31, 1903, in the denominations 10, 50, 100 and 500 kronor, all dated 1894.

The remarkable thing about these banknotes, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in London, is that they all bear the portrait of the Danish King, Christian The Fourth, who ruled between 1588 and 1648.

Christianstad (now spelled Kristianstad) is a town in the northeastern part of Sweden's southern province Skane. Skane was a part of the kingdom of Denmark until 1658 (ten years after King Christian IV's death), when it became a part of the Kingdom of Sweden through the treaty of peace in Roskilde. Christianstad was founded by the above mentioned King Christian in 1614 when Skane still belonged to Denmark and

this must be the reason why the bank decided to honor him with his portrait on its banknotes. It is, indeed, very remarkable that the bank got the permission to print these banknotes. According to the rules, all Swedish chartered banks had to send specimens or proofs of the planned notes to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

It should also be mentioned that the banknotes from this bank's first charter, February 1, 1865 to January 31, 1875, issued in the denominations 5, 10, 50 and 100 riksdaler riksmünt, all dated 1865 and other types of banknotes issued during the second to the fifth charter, printed in Sweden, bear King Christian IV's monogram on top center. These later circulated together with the "portrait" notes printed in England.

Other Banks

It was rather common, and not so strange, that other chartered banks chose the founders of the respective towns where their head offices were situated to be portrayed on their banknotes.

Boras is situated in the province Vastergoetland. This town was founded by King Gustaf II Adolf, who ruled 1611-1632, in 1622 and his portrait is found on the back of this Boras Enskilda Bank ("The Private Bank of Boras") 10 kroner note dated 1894 (Fig. 2).

Wermlands Enskilda Bank, "The Private Bank of Wermland", with the head office in Carlstad (now spelled Karlstad), the residence town of the province Varmland (Wermland) chose to portrait King Carl IX (ruled 1607-1611) on the back of this 10 kronor note dated 1891 (Fig. 3). Carl, as Duke, founded Carlstad in 1584.

As a third example one can choose the 10 kronor note from Christinehamns Enskilda Bank, "The Private Bank of Christinehamn", dated 1884 (Fig. 4). The town (now spelled Kristinehamn) is situated in the southern part of the province Varmland, and as one can guess because of the name, it was named after Queen Christina (ruled 1632-1654) in 1642.

In spite of this, Christianstads Enskilda Bank's banknotes must be seen as a parenthesis in the Swedish monetary history. I have never observed any parallel case and that is not so strange. There has to be some more suitable motives for a banknote or a coin than monarchs from ancient hostile countries!

(photos on next page)



Fig. 1: 10 Kronor front, 1875.

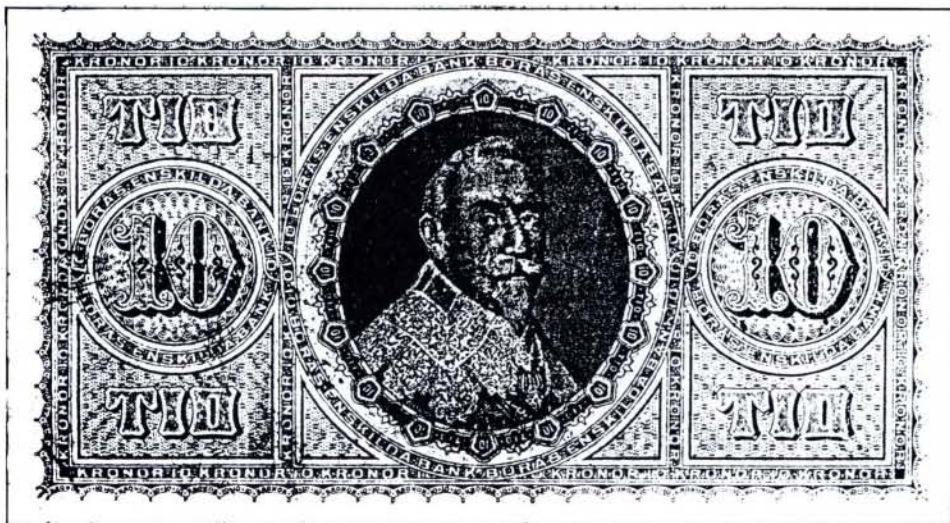


Fig. 2: 10 Kronor back, 1894.

Some Comments on Safe Note Storage

by Gary W. Davis

I recently interviewed several experts in the area of paper conservation. I talked with Dr. Robert Organ, director of the Smithsonian Institution's Analytical Laboratory and with Ms. Christine Smith, Paper Conservator at the National Portrait Gallery. My comments below also incorporate information from an interview in 1981 with Mr. Tom Mahoney of the Hollinger Corporation, a manufacturer of plastic and paper containers for archival storage.

I focused these interviews on the topic of safe plastic materials for paper money storage. All three experts agreed that polyester, commonly known as Mylar, is the safest plastic available. They especially recom-

mended it for the long-term preservation of paper money. Mylar is highly impervious compared to other plastics.

Acetate, while probably satisfactory for short-term paper storage, is not recommended for long-term use. Acetate contains acetic acid which can darken and weaken paper fibers. Tri-acetate is the safest type of acetate for paper storage. However, plastic currency holders supposedly made of "safe" acetate may actually contain unsafe plastic scrap. It is not possible to determine, just by looking at an acetate holder, what type(s) of plastic it is made of.

The three experts were unanimous, of course, in condemning the use of polyvinyl

chloride (PVC) for paper currency storage. They also consider it unsafe to store individual notes in standard acetate or Mylar holders which are in turn placed into pockets in page-size holders made of PVC. Not only is there a danger that the oily plasticizer in the PVC holder could come in contact with the exposed edge or edges of the note inside the relatively inert holder, but hydrochloric acid vapor emitted by the PVC could migrate directly through the inside holder.

Acetate versus Mylar

As acetate is more permeable than Mylar, acidic vapor transmission is more likely to occur when the inside holder is acetate. Storing PVC holders in a moderately cool and dry environment will minimize the dangers of plasticizer and acidic vapor emission, but it will not eliminate these dangers entirely. Also, separating PVC sheets with paper and periodically allowing air to circulate between them, while certainly helpful, will not indefinitely prevent plasticizer migration.

Several dealers have told me that they have seen entire note collections stored in PVC transformed into a sticky, drippy mess. Actually, some PVC has been manufactured without plasticizer, but its utility for paper money storage is still questionable.

Superiority of Mylar

Many currency dealers and collectors are, no doubt, already aware of the shortcomings of both PVC and acetate and the superiority of Mylar for long-term preservation of paper money. The "chemical problem" in the design of plastic holders for long-term paper storage is now widely considered to be solved. Of more pressing concern is the issue of appropriate and standardized sizes for note holders and the willingness of manufacturers to add them to their product lines. However, many, if not most, of the books written for the beginning paper money collector do not adequately stress the dangers involved in using acetate or, less frequently, PVC. Their advice is fine from the standpoint of short-term storage, but a more comprehensive treatment is needed for the collector concerned about the long-term safety of his banknote collection. ■



Fig. 3: 10 Kronor back, 1891.



Fig. 4: 10 Kronor front, 1884.



DUGOUTS

Different Types on World Bank Notes

by Paul Haydon

A pirogue, or dugout, is a boat made by hollowing out a log. Such boats were, and in many places still are, common where trees are abundant. While it might appear simple to fashion a dugout from a log, it is

actually more difficult and complex to make a dugout than to make other primitive sorts of craft such as reed rafts, skin boats and bark boats. The dugout, reed rafts, skin boats and bark boats are considered to be

the four basic types of boats from which all other types have evolved.

There are four banknotes from the Southeast Asia area, each of which shows a different type of dugout. The 2 dong note, issued by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam (South Vietnam P-R5) shows a relatively simple type of dugout. It is short, perhaps eleven feet long, and is quite well adapted for fishing on rivers. The 50 riel note from Cambodia (Kampuchea P-10) shows men fishing from a somewhat longer dugout. The two other notes (Kampuchea P-12 and Laos P-16) show very long dugouts and it is likely that these have ceremonial purposes as well as (or instead of) more practical uses such as fishing or transportation of cargo.

Although the earliest types of dugouts have been dated back to about 6000 BC and may have been in use before 10,000 BC, they are still in common use in parts of Asia, Africa and South America. The first dugouts were probably so primitive that bouyancy was attained only from the lightness of the wood, while later ones floated better because of the greater amount of wood cut out; thus the greater quantity of water displaced by air. The hull can be rather thick, which causes the boat to be strong, but limited in maneuverability, or thin for a light and graceful boat. In the Pacific Islands outriggers are dugout canoes connected together for additional stability for travel between islands.

The principles involved in making a dugout are not hard, but time and patience are necessary for success. For this reason the dugout is a logical successor to the more easily and quickly made rafts, bark and skin boats which are more common in societies where members cannot afford the time spent working on dugouts. Metal tools are helpful, but not necessary. A carefully controlled fire or tools made of stone or hard clam shells will do to make a small, crude dugout rather quickly out of soft wood. For a larger dugout, a larger tree must be used, but unless it is modified, the boat is likely to be too long and narrow to be of much use. Such boats are made more efficient by stretching the sides apart. Fire and water are used to soften the sides and then they are forced apart with wooden struts. This curves the sides to form the familiar boat

(continued on next page)

Book Reviews . . .

(continued from page 17)

significantly inflated by U.S. standards, but I do not know the current market for these notes in the Far East.

Conspicuously absent are the Communist and Japanese issues. This is not surprising considering the country of publication, but it certainly is annoying. Mao's book on the issues of the People's Republic does not fill the gap in Communist coverage because he gives minimal or no information about the issuers, merely describing the notes. Schwan/Boling provides considerable information about the Japanese issues, but does not have the beautiful illustrations of Mrs. Ting's book. It would be nice if Mrs. Ting could extend her coverage in a future book to be published outside Taiwan.

The book is printed on fine enamel paper with sewn signatures, and the color work is excellent. The price is high; the book is not for the general collector, but I highly recommend it for China specialists and bibliophiles.

JOSEPH E. BOLING

The Banknote That Never Was, by Francis Braun; Gulliver Books, Hong Kong, 1982; x + 139 pp. Available from BNR Press, 132 E. Second Street, Portage, Ohio 43452; \$17.95 plus shipping.

This is a fascinating book covering an issue about which all too little has been published; the economic aspects of the liberation of an area from the Japanese in World War II. In this case, the venue is Hong Kong; the issue was how to convert the currency base of the economy from Japanese military yen back to Hong Kong dollars.

In 1941, Francis Braun was a Hungarian national. Interned by the British in December 1941 (when Hungary declared war on Great Britain), he was released by the Japanese later in the month to live a relatively "normal" life during the Japanese occupation years. He was a qualified printer and the only European of his printing firm who was not confined to a POW camp during the war; thus he was relatively fit in 1945.

He had kept track of the firm's equipment and was ready to re-enter business immediately upon the war's end. In September 1945, the British Military Administration requested his assistance in preparing an emergency currency issue for use until currency shipments from Britain could arrive.

The emergency note is PICK 6, the one-dollar note prepared from a drawing of a military 1000 yen note which was never released. Braun tells of his direct experience; being locked into his plant for days on end, printing 3.5 million notes to meet a deadline for demonetization of the Japanese military yen then in circulation. The government did not wish to continue its use any longer than necessary, but also did not want the economy to revert to a barter basis.

Even more interesting is the collateral information which Braun gives us. He backs up his narrative, which occupies the first half of the book, with reprints of virtually all of the relevant documents from the British Military Administration files. PICK 7-9 were also emergency issues; he has details of the quantities printed, the location of the plant where they were made (valuable for other reasons as well, as we now know who printed the variety of China P-J40 which bears no imprint), the dates of preparation and destruction, the number of notes saved from destruction and more. It is interesting to note that the documents lead (in the eyes of the reviewer) to a slightly different conclusion about the use of PICK 7 than Mr. Braun reaches. But that is one of the fascinating aspects of this book; all the raw material is there for the reader to ponder.

The book is very nicely printed on enamel stock, with sewn signatures; it will last a long time. It also includes full color illustrations of P-6, P-8 and P-9 (the latter two are very scarce) and halftones of several other notes of the period. I recommend it to all who are interested in Japanese, Chinese or Hong Kong notes and to those who have an interest in the internal workings of a military government trying to bring a liberated colony back to its feet. ■

JOSEPH E. BOLING

shape and make the ends of the dugout higher than the middle.

Efficiency of the dugout can be improved by extending the sides of the boat with planks wherever the skills and tools exist. The planks are fastened to the side by whatever means are at hand, such as natural fibers, wooden pegs or even metal fasteners. One or two additional planks added to raise the sides will improve the dugout's seaworthiness even more. Nevertheless, these tend to be the parts of the boat which wear away the fastest and they are replaced or rebuilt many times during the life of the craft. This type of boat is known as the "extended dugout" and it is easy to see how it evolved into a boat built only of wooden planks fastened together. Many different varieties of the extended dugout have appeared throughout different parts of the world at different times in history. The boats on the banknotes mentioned may actually be modified in this way.

Superstition

Superstition plays an important part in primitive societies and it is not unusual for a dugout or other type of boat to be thought of as inhabited by a spirit. This spirit may be either a good one which provides protection for the boat's owner or it may be bad and likely to cause the owner mischief.

In his book "Water Transport", Hornell relates an instance of a bad spirit inhabiting a dugout. A chief in Southern Nigeria ordered that a large tree be felled and hollowed to make a dugout. Somehow, the rites for inducing a strong, benign spirit to inhabit the tree must have failed. It is not known why, though suggestions offered were that the previous inhabiting spirit was a strong, evil one that refused to leave or that someone maliciously cast a spell to cause an evil spirit to enter the tree rather than a good one. In spite of the unusually high quality of the boat, the chief refused to accept it with the understandable explanation that it would be no good to him if the boat's spirit was interested in drowning him!

Hornell does not mention how it was determined that the dugout was inhabited by a malevolent spirit. Perhaps someone was killed in the boat after it was already made and had been through its "spirit-inducing" ritual.

A related practice was at one time carried out in the Southwest Pacific Islands. Warriors would place the head of a slaughtered enemy on the prow of a newly built dugout and this served to transfer the power of the spirit and body of the victim to the boat. This gruesome ritual was not confined to the Pacific area. It has been practiced by other societies too, including the Vikings.

The four basic types of boats mentioned earlier had different limitations on how far they could evolve set by the materials of which they were constructed. Bark boats are limited in size and shape by the strength of the bark. The skin boat could go farther, but was limited by the quality of its materials and by its own inherent structural characteristics. Rafts could be developed into boats, but in so changing they bore little resemblance to what rafts started out as being. Alone among the early boats, the dugout has had almost unlimited possibilities of development and most of the great wooden boats are evolved from this simple craft.

References

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- Greenhill, Basil, **Archeology Of The Boat**, Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut, 1976.
- Hornell, James, **Water Transport Origin and Early Evolution**, University Press, Cambridge, 1946. ■

German 1000 Mark . . .

(continued from page 17)

(1903) [R]	0.2	16	80
(1903) [B]	0.4	59	150
(1906) [W]	0.3	19	60
(1908) [M]	0.35	39	110
(1909) [P]	0.3	47	160
(1910) [D]	0.35	70	200
(1910) [H]	0.35	106	300
(1910) [V]	0.3	81	270
(1910) [N]	0.55	162	300
7 digit A[N]	1.39	423	300
A[K]	0.53	122	230
A[T]	0.53	138	260
A[X]	1.03	303	300
A[Y]	1 ?	66	—
A[Z]	2 ?	95	—
A[S]	1.5	38	25
A[C]	0.4	4	10
B[C]	1.1	11	10
E[H]	8 ?	121	15
E[J]	0.8	9	11
F[J]	3.55	55	16
F[K]	5.1	84	16
F[L]	1.3	36	28
G[L]	3.7	70	19
G[M]	5.5	180	33
G[N]	0.8	19	24
H[N]	4.6	101	22
H[O]	5.3	147	28
H[P]	0.1	4	—
J[P]	3.3	72	22
J[Q]	6.5	126	20
J[R]	0.2	4	—
K[R]	6.7	135	20
K[S]	3.3	71	22
L[S]	10.0	181	18

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

General Fund - U.S.A. December 1982

Balance on Hand, 11/30/82	\$8,091.32
Membership Dues, 12/82	1,207.20
New Member Fees, 12/82	165.90
Life Membership Dues	
(Milan Alusic, H.H. Booker, II)	600.00
Advertising Revenue	190.00
Earned Interest, Savings Acct.,	
1 VA Bank	60.61
Donations	7.50
Advance Airmail Postage	5.50
	\$10,328.03

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transfer to Life Membership Fund	600.00
Secretary Expenses,	
Milan Alusic	138.09
Data Processing, Alumni Services, Inc.	80.87
	\$818.96
Balance on Hand,	
December 1982	\$9,509.07

William H. Stickles
Treasurer, IBNS

CALL FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR 1983

The Annual General Meeting of the IBNS for 1983 will take place during the Memphis Paper Money Show. The date is Saturday, June 18 at 11 a.m. Society business will be discussed and there will be a program. All members are urged to attend and "speak your piece" about the Society.

BOARD MEETING TO BE HELD AT MEMPHIS

It will be a repeat of last year's early, but successful meeting of the IBNS Board of Directors. The time is 7:30 a.m. on Saturday, June 18. All Board members are expected to attend if at all possible, as this is our main meeting of the year. Reports will be presented from the various committees.

Aramco Note Issue

by John Mitchell

THE Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority began issuing a formal series of banknotes in 1954. Before 1954, The Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) issued notes in denominations of 5 and 10 Points. Each Point was equal to one Saudi Riyal so that the notes were equivalent to 5 and 10 Riyals. Several series of notes were issued between 1948 and 1952. Pictured here, courtesy of David Tang, is a Series Six 10 Points printed in blue on a grey background. The back shows a double A logo representing "Arabian American".

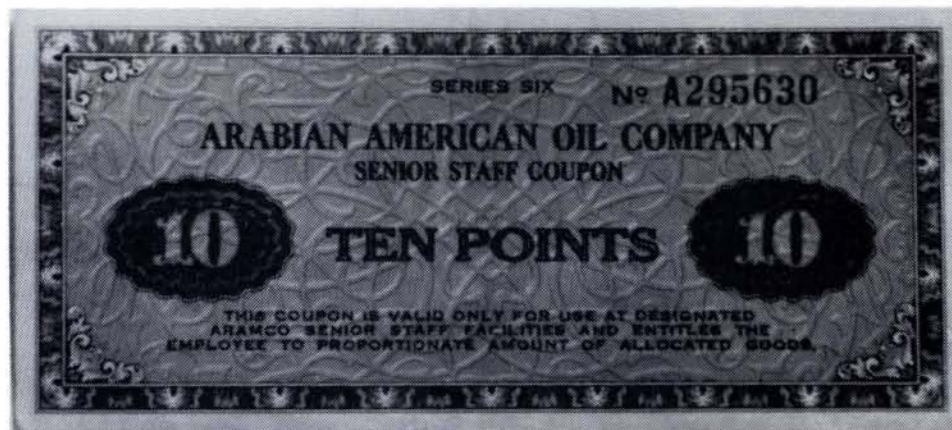
Local Circulation

The ARAMCO notes were intended for use only in company facilities, but soon the notes circulated among the local population as well. The company honored all notes presented to it by the local communities surrounding its facilities. These communities were small and many residents were employed by ARAMCO.

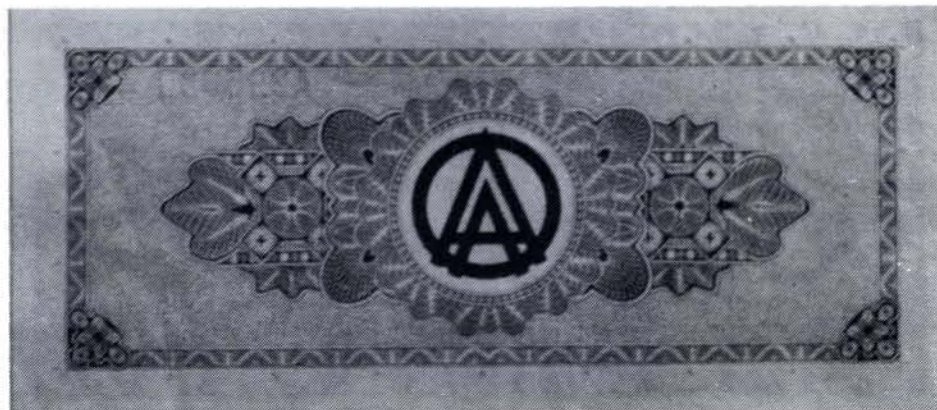
The statement found at the bottom of the note signifies that the note was intended for use by the "Senior Staff"; that is the American and European expatriates, but this statement was ignored much of the time. The Italians nicknamed the notes "camoreas" since they were used extensively in local gambling. The notes could not be exchanged readily for foreign currency and could not be sent any distance from the ARAMCO facilities.

ARAMCO notes have not been issued since 1952 and have not been honored by the company after 1954, the year of the Saudi Arabian currency issue.

Very few 5 and 10 Points notes have survived since ARAMCO redeemed all available notes and destroyed its remaining stock. Surviving notes would probably be in the hands of retired personnel formerly with ARAMCO. It would be interesting to pool information on the surviving notes to determine the exact number of series issued between 1948 and 1952. ■



Series Six: 10 Points Note printed in blue on grey background.



Back has "AA" logo representing "Arabian American".

President's Message

(continued from page 2)

taken and a suspension or expulsion from IBNS may be the result. While this may not accomplish any positive objectives, it does remove individuals who do not care to cooperate in solving inter-member problems. I am happy to say that in just about every case there has been an agreeable accommodation reached whereby all involved can feel that their problems have been given a fair hearing and all can agree on a solution. Stubborn cases need more time, but usually even these end up with a result that is at least acceptable.

The main point here is that it must be the responsibility of each of us to know the probable hazards of trying to send material in or out of our respective countries and to be fair in warning prospective trading partners of risks - plus the willingness to share mutually in any losses either might incur. Only in this way can we continue to function as a society of helpful friends furthering our collections. We should know, for example, that India is one place where it appears especially difficult to send things in or out of. Anyone trading with members from there or working with individuals living there should be well aware of possible difficulties which may result in the loss of notes and if everyone goes in knowing such facts, many complaints after something does happen might not appear. IBNS officers can and will do everything possible to alleviate the situation, but the final responsibility must lie with the individual participating members themselves. ■

Editor's Galley

(continued from page 1)

bank records not previously made public has produced a wealth of historical anecdotes. The growth of today's five major banking institutions is given particular attention.

The book is available from Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792.

Thanks to the special efforts of a few of our board members we have managed to obtain several more articles for our JOURNAL, but more are needed as we have barely enough for the next edition. If you are not a writer, don't worry about it. Send in your thoughts on your area of collecting, with facts and pictures, and I will put the story together for you under your byline.

Best,
Ted

Interesting and Meaningful

by King-On Mao

A PART from being historical representations, banknotes also have highly educational and artistic values. With the progress in science and man's technology in general, techniques in printing have also reached an extremely advanced stage. This provides the necessary tool to meet the critically demanding and kaleidoscopic requirements in the patterns and designs of the banknotes of most countries in the world.

It is not as easy to print a banknote as one might think. It is the product of a very complicated series of processes, each of which calls for a definite amount of skill and craftsmanship. From pattern designs, model carving, plating and coloring to actually printing and finally issuing, none of these stages will escape the careful management and meticulous inspection by the printer (a banknote-printing mint), as well as the bank or the government.

Despite the careful supervision throughout the entire, laborious series of procedures in the printing of banknotes, it is not unusual to have mistakes due only to minute discrepancies. This arouses the interest of certain collectors who thus become devoted to the identification of any misprinted banknote.

Of course, such occasions of finding a misprint are rather rare and the quantities scarce. Therefore, the price for a misprinted banknote is usually very high. This, however, does not reduce in any way the collector's interest; on the contrary, he is often more enchanted! Even at the cost of time, energy and money he will still go about discovering other misprints, doing research in them and collecting them, in order to build up his personal ability of being observant and to satisfy his curiosity.

On the other hand, collecting and identifying misprinted or strange banknotes can also be regarded as having effective educational values. So, provided that it does not interfere with one's normal regular work, it is justifiable to promote the interests and broaden the scopes of finding, collecting and studying misprinted banknotes.

How to go about searching for misprinted banknotes? Are there any schematic ways which the interested collector can adopt if they would like to play around with this type of note?

In the author's point of view, whenever an intelligent collector comes across or has actually acquired a new banknote he should, first of all, give the note a close scrutiny. Then, if possible, he should try to find another note of the same type and face value and compare his note with that. Should there be any doubts or questions arising from this inspection, he should, of course, record them and try to give them a first analysis.

With the propositions and results that he has obtained in this way, he may then bring up these issues in his discussions with his fellow collectors. Communicating one's results of his research and exchanging his ideas with his fellow collectors may help them both to come to some valuable conclusions which were unforeseen at the beginning, but are perfectly reasonable and easily acceptable.

Thus, it is evident that apart from being able to increase both partners knowledge of understanding banknote collecting, joint explorations and generous exchanges of ideas will also help in promoting their mutual interest in the field.

If, on the other hand, he is reluctant to communicate or exchange his ideas with his fellow collectors, it would probably be a well nigh-on-impossible task for him. To accomplish this task relying entirely on one's own effort, time and money is a harder task than to search for a needle in a haystack. Therefore, to solve any difficult problems in paper money collecting, it is best for collectors to come together and tackle these problems by a joint effort.

An intelligent collector should also read broadly. To keep himself well informed, he must pay good attention to new publications and be alert to pick up relevant reports from newspapers or magazines. This is particularly important in view of the fact that many banknote collectors might very well have in their possession a few valuable items of misprinted notes, but they are completely ignorant of this simply because they do not have this information available to them.

On the other hand, it is not at all a rare and unusual occasion that some prospective collectors of misprinted notes, after having obtained valuable information and inspiration from reading some numismatic

journals, actually succeed in acquiring one or two pieces for themselves. Of course, one has to bear in mind that part of this success must be attributed to the efficiency of linguistic communication.

Having obtained a misprinted note, the collector should first of all try to figure out whether that misprint has any degree of "note-interest". What does "note-interest" mean? For instance, if the face-value of a note as printed on the front is "One-dollar", but a value of "Five dollars" is found on the back of the note, then that particular note certainly has a high degree of "note interest."

Secondly, the collector should cipher out where on the note it is misprinted. Which portion is it? How did that come about? etc. From that portion of the note or the position on the note that is misprinted, a clever collector should be able to give a rough estimate of the actual quantity of this item being misprinted. And from this figure, an approximate value of one piece of this misprint can be inferred, though it may not be accurately determinable.

The above discussion suggests a schematic plan of tracing and identifying a misprinted banknote. Following this fixed routine, one may be surprised that it is, after all, not really too difficult to come across a highly valuable misprinted note. This will not only suggest greater interest to the collector concerned, but also substantiate the understanding of banknotes among his fellow collectors.

The author obtained a rare misprinted note of the Central Bank of China some thirty years ago. It was a note in the denomination of Five Yuan issued in the 25th year of the Republic of China (A.D. 1936), printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London.

Described below are the front and back of the notes of the set of notes of One Yuan, Five Yuan and Five Yuan, misprinted.

One Yuan

Front: Frame design is in red; the name of the bank and photograph of Sun Yat Sen and the serial numbers are in black. The big Chinese characters at the four corners of the frame mean "1" and are in white. The face value characters at the center (One Yuan) and the year of printing across the

bottom center are both white. Just below the serial numbers are two groups of small Chinese characters for "One Yuan", they are red. The two square seals are red. The geometrical pattern design in the background of the face-value Chinese characters is in red and black.

Back: The design on the back is green. Arabic numeral "1" at the four corners and the value "One Yuan" are white. The signature and the serial numbers are black.

Five Yuan

Front: The frame design is in green. The Chinese characters at the four corners, the value characters for "Five Yuan" and

the year of printing are in white. The geometrical pattern is in green and black. The small characters below the serial numbers are green. The square seals are red.

Back: The design on the back is green. Arabic numbers "5" and "Five Yuan" are white. Signature and serial numbers are black.

Five Yuan Misprint

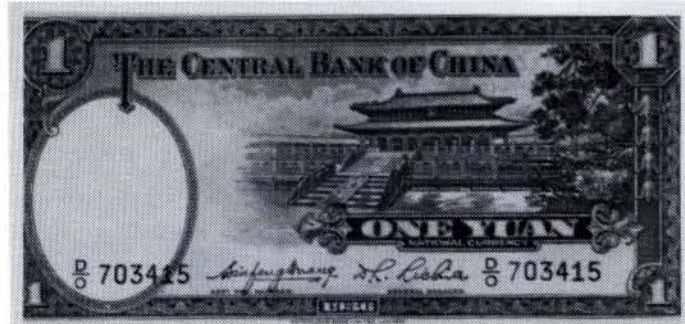
Front: The design on the front of this misprinted Five Yuan note mimics closely the design of the One Yuan note. Upon more detailed scrutiny, three important differences can be found.

1. The front: the value characters at the

four corners are supported by a different background plate design than those found on either a One Yuan or a Five Yuan note.

2. The value characters for "Five Yuan" at the center are printed on top of a geometrical pattern different from that of the One Yuan note. Interms of color, this design is in red and not embellished with border of different color.

3. The reverse: The design on the reverse is in brown. Signatures and serial numbers are similar to those of the One Yuan note. However, the value of "Five Yuan" is misprinted with "One Yuan". ■



Front and back of the Central Bank 1 and 5 Yuan notes.

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NASCA Auction Shows World Currency Strengths

The Stanley Gibbons II Sale, conducted by NASCA in New York City Dec. 7-10, offered an exceptionally rich and broad selection of world bank notes to a large and enthusiastic group of bidders just prior to the New York International Coin Convention.

More than 35 viewing seats were kept busy enough to require waiting lists from Sunday through Wednesday, while the bidding floor itself reached "standing room only" on several occasions. A NASCA spokesman commented that the sale "sub-

stantially exceeded expectations in terms of prices realized in the current market."

The first three sessions were devoted to more than 2,100 lots of world bank notes, covering the entire alphabet of countries and featuring many outstanding rarities as well as starter collections, groups and dealer lots.

As anticipated, the sheer volume of notes offered forced heavy attendance by floor bidders, a number of prominent foreign dealers and collectors being present throughout. Most collec-

tors of world bank notes still concentrate on a few countries or a special type of notes, and the field is relatively new, so overall results varied widely from one country to another. Belgium, for example, was particularly strong, most lots going at high prices, and several bringing double or triple estimate. Bangladesh, on the other hand, does not yet appear to have a firm collector base within its own impoverished populace, with predictably low prices prevailing as a result.

Throughout the sale, bidders locked horns on certain key issues and drove prices skyward. One note, for example, the French Banque Indo-China 1000 Piastres which brought \$1,100 on the floor on an estimate of \$300; the 1000 Francs French West Africa (P-31) at \$325 over a \$200 estimate; the German East Africa set of six notes, estimated at \$400 but being forced on the floor to \$825; a Pick-50 Bank of England 100-Pound issue of 1878 which soared to

\$2,200 against a \$900 estimate, again on the floor; the overprinted Icelandic 100-Kronur (P-14), \$1,375 over an estimate of \$750; Banque de la Martinique 500 Francs (P-14), nearly tripling estimate at \$1,250; the

Pick plate note for the Mozambique Banco Nacional Ultramarino 2500 Reis (P-18) at \$2,700 on an estimate of \$2,000; a Russian specimen book, \$475 over a \$100 estimate; a 1748 Scottish 1-Pound note, \$2,500 over \$1,500 estimate; Swiss notes, almost every lot in the country offering exceeding estimate; Thailand, where the 400 Ticals (P-7) tripled estimate at \$1,050; and the 5000 Francs (S/B 14r) Replacement Specimen in the Allied Military Currency series, bringing \$1,550 on a \$1,000 estimate.

Collector pressure was maintained on the group lots and starter collections, as well as numerous complete sets within countries, these being among the areas where mail bidders managed to seize a few lots from the floor bidders.

Among other such lots one note: Burmese Military Administration Specimen Set, \$700 on an estimate of \$500; Burundi, 4-piece unduplicated lot, \$210 over

(GIBBONS, Page 3)



This 5,000-franc specimen replacement note found a buyer at the \$1,550 level in the NASCA auction.



Vol. 10, No. 2



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Further information on either of these discoveries is available by contacting Trask at Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, ME 04043.

'81 Star Found

The first reported example of a Series 1981 star note in circulation has been made to Bank Note Reporter by Dean Davis, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Davis reported receiving replacement note B00 038 897* on Dec. 28.



The Bank of St. Johns, Jacksonville, Florida, was organized in 1837 and chartered in 1838 under the Florida bank laws of 1833 as amended in 1850, and 1857. This note circulated by the bank along with a \$100 and \$200 denomination in 1859 and 1860, and bears the seal of the comptroller's office in the lower right corner. The central scene is that of a deer being taken by a hunter and a dog. At the lower left is an Indian boat with bow and tomahawk. The plate was originally engraved by Handkerly, Wright & Co. just prior to their merger with American Bank Note Company.

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